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FRANCE ARMING.

The Situation Announced to the French People.

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Fresh Armies in the Field and Organizing.

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Paris to be Defended to the Last.

The Corps Legislatif Unanimous for Defense.

Proposal to Give General Trochu Extraordinary Powers.

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

Declaration of the Council of Ministers—The War to be Continued—New Armies to be Placed in the Field.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation:

To the French People:

A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days of heroic struggles, sustained by the army of Marshal MCMAHON against 300,000 of the enemy, 40,000 men have been made prisoners. Gen. DE WIMPFFEN, who took command of the army in place of Marshal MCMAHON, badly wounded, has signed a capitulation. This cruel reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is, today, in a complete state of defense. The military forces of the country will be organized in a few days. A new army will be under the walls of Paris. Another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made a prisoner in the struggle.

The Government, in accord with the public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events.

(Signed,) Count DE PALIKAO,
H. CHAVREAU,
RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY,
JULES BRAME,
DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE,
GRANDEPERRET,
CLEMENT DUVERNOIS,
P. MAGNE,
BUSSON BILLAULT,
JEROME DAVID,
of the Council of Ministers.

Action of the Senate—Energy and the Nation's Help May Give France the Last Word.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Minister of War said:

"We have learned through various unofficial channels that Marshal BAZAINE failed in his recent attempt to free himself from the hostile armies which held him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers.

Marshal MCMAHON, after endeavoring to reach a hand to BAZAINE in the direction of the north, was obliged to retire. In the environs of Sedan there were several days of fighting, with alternations of success and reverse. But we contended against an enemy numerically our superior, and, in spite of the most energetic efforts, the attempt seems to have terminated in an unfortunate manner for our arms.

Other advices, of Prussian origin, are still more unfavorable, but do not appear to us worthy of credit in all cases, and the Government is not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us. It is impossible for us to witness without deep emotion so much courage and so much devotion rendered unavailing. But this spectacle, far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it. Since the present Cabinet came into power it has withdrawn from France all that her resources could yield, and they still remain so strong that with energy and the help of the nation we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us, and drive the enemy from our soil."

M. JEROME DAVID added to the above by stating that the defenses of the capital were in the best condition, and, according to competent judges, were capable of resisting all the efforts of the enemy. Let us defend Paris, he said, on the walls and in the streets; and, if it must be, we will bury ourselves under its ruins.

In the Corps Legislatif on Saturday—The Imperial Dynasty Denounced—Proposition to Give Gen. Trochu Extraordinary Powers.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—In the Corps Legislatif a statement of the situation, similar to that made in the Senate, was given.

JULES FAVRE declared: "We are unanimous for defense until death. [Great applause.] It is time that compliances should cease, if we wish to repair our disasters." He concluded by attacking the Imperial power and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of Gen. TROCHU.

The Count DE PALIKAO and the Chamber protested.

BATTLE OF SEDAN.

Further Details of the Engagement—The Prussians Two to One of the French—Dreadful Carnage.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The French, after the defeat of Aug. 31, retired toward Sedan. The Germans, who encamped near Chemery, a few miles from Sedan, early on Wednesday morning,—those lent from Prince FREDERICK CHARLES' Army, the Second Army, and the Crown Prince's—were making a forced march to the left, in the direction of Donchery and Mésières, in order to shut in MCMAHON's Army in the west. At the same time the Saxons and the Guards, 80,000 strong, on the Prussian right, under Prince ALBERT of Saxony, were also marching rapidly to close on the French Army on the right bank of the Meuse, which they had crossed at Remilly on the 30th.

SEDAN.

At 7 o'clock on Thursday morning cannonading had already been heard near Sedan, and on reaching the crest of the hill which rises sharply about 600 or 700 feet above the little hamlet of Chevange, a view of the valley of the Meuse was presented and beyond into Belgium. Below lay Sedan, its principal edifices easily distinguishable. On the left was a church. To the right, on the south-east of the church, was a large barrack, with the fortifications of the citadel. Behind it and beyond this to the south-east again was the old chateau of Sedan. Beyond this was the citadel—the heart of Sedan, on a rising hill above the Meuse to the south-east, but completely commanded by the hills on both sides the river which runs in front of the citadel. The French had flooded the low meadows in the valley before coming to the railway bridge at Baseille, in order to stop the Germans from advancing on the town in that direction, but had failed to mine the bridge at Baseille, and it was of immense service to the Prussians throughout the battle. The Prussians actually threw up earthworks on the iron bridge itself to protect it from the French, who more than once attempted early in the day to storm the bridge, in the hope of breaking the Bavarian communication between the right and left banks of the Meuse. This they were unable to do; and although their cannon-shot have almost demolished the parapet, the bridge itself was never materially damaged.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

On the projecting spurs of the hill, crowned by the woods of La Marfee, the Bavarians had posted two batteries of six-pounder rifled breech-loading steel Krupp guns, which kept up a duello till the very end of the day with the siege guns of Sedan across the Meuse. Still further to the right flank, or rather, to the east—for the line was a circular one—was an undulating plain above the village of Baseille. Terminating about a mile and a half from Sedan, at the woods near Rubecourt, midway—that is to say, in a line from Baseille north—there is a ravine watered by a brook which was the scene of the most desperate struggle and of the most frightful slaughter of the whole battle. This stream runs right behind the town of Sedan. From the woods of Fleigneuse on the north behind the town rises a hill dotted with cottages and orchards, and crowned by the wood of La Garenne which runs down to the valley. Between this wood and the town were several French camps. In these camps one could see throughout the day huge masses of troops which were never used. Even during the height of the battle, they stood idle. To the Prussian left of these French camps, separated from them by a wooded ravine, was a long bare hill. This hill, on which was some of the hardest fighting of the day, formed one of the keys of the position of the French Army. When once its crests were covered with Prussian artillery, the whole town of Sedan was completely at the mercy of the German guns, as they were above the town, almost within musket range. Still further to the left lay the village of Illy, set on fire early in the day by the French shells. South of this the broken railway bridge, blown up by the French to protect their right, was a conspicuous object. Right above the railway bridge, on the line to Mésières, was the wooded hill, crowned by a chateau. It was here that the Crown Prince and his staff stood during the day.

DISPOSITION OF THE GERMAN TROOPS.

All the movements were of the simplest nature, the object of the Prussian Generals being to close the crescent of troops with which they began into a circle, by effecting a junction between the Saxon corps on their right and the Prussian corps on their left. This junction took place about noon, near the little village of Olley, on the Baseille ravine, behind Sedan. Once their terrible circle formed and well soldered together, it grew steadily smaller and smaller, until at last the fortifications of Sedan itself were entered. On the extreme right were the Saxons—one *corps d'armée*, with King William's Guards; also, a *corps d'armée* in reserve. The Guards had suffered terribly at Gravellotte, where they met the Imperial Guard, and the King would not allow them to be again so cruelly decimated. The Guards and Saxons, then about 75,000 strong, were all day on the right bank of the Meuse, between Rubecourt and La Chapelle, at which latter village Prince ALBERT of Saxony, who was in command of the two corps, which have been formed into a little extra army by themselves, passed the night of Thursday. The ground from Rubecourt to the Meuse was occupied by the First Bavarian Corps. The Second Bavarian Corps extended their front from near the Baseille railway-bridge to a point on the high road from Donchery to Sedan, not far from the little village of Torcy. Below the hill on which the Crown Prince was placed, the ground from Torcy to Illy, through the large village of Floing, was held by the First and Third Prussian Corps, belonging to the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and temporarily attached to the army of the Crown Prince. This was the position of the troops about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, and no great advance took place till later than that, for the artillery had at first all the work to do. Still further to the left, near Donchery, there were 20,000 Wurtembergers ready to cut off the French from Mésières, in case of their making a push for that fortress.

STRENGTH OF BOTH ARMIES.

The number of the Prussian troops engaged was estimated by Gen. MOLTKE at 240,000 and that of the French at 120,000. We know that MCMAHON had with him on Tuesday 120,000 men, that is, four corps, his own, that lately commanded by Gen. DE FAILLY, now under Gen. LE BRUN; that of FELIX DOUAY, brother of Gen. ABEL DOUAY, killed at Wissembourg; and a fourth corps principally composed of Gardes Mobile. MCMAHON, although wounded, commanded in chief on the French side. It is almost needless to say that the real Commander-in-Chief of the Prussians was VON MOLTKE, with the Crown Prince and ALBERT of Saxony immediately next in command.

THE BATTLE OPENS.

There were a few stray cannon shots fired, merely to obtain the range, as soon as it was light; but the real battle did not begin until 6 o'clock, becoming a sharp artillery fight at 9, when the batteries had each got within easy range, and the shells began to do serious mischief. At 11:30 the musketry fire in the valley behind [illegible], which had [illegible] became exceedingly lively—being one continuous rattle, only broken by the loud growling of the mitrailleuse, which played with deadly effect upon the Saxon and Bavarian columns. Gen. SHERIDAN remarked that he did not remember ever to have heard such a well-sustained fire of small arms. It made itself heard above the roar of the batteries at our feet. At 12 o'clock precisely the Prussian battery of six guns on the slope above the broken railway bridge over the Meuse, near La Villette, had silenced two batteries of French guns at the foot of the bare hill already mentioned, near the village of Floing. At 12:10 the French infantry, no longer supported by their artillery, were compelled to retire to Floing, and soon afterward the junction between the Saxons and Prussians behind Sedan was announced to us by Gen. VON ROON, eagerly peering through a large telescope, as being safely completed.

THE FRENCH RETREATING.

From this moment the result of the battle could no longer be doubtful. The French were completely surrounded and brought to bay. At 12:25 we were all astonished to see clouds of retreating French infantry on the hill between Floing and Sedan, a Prussian battery in front of St. Menges making accurate practice with percussion shells among the receding ranks. The whole hill for a quarter of an hour was literally covered with Frenchmen running rapidly. Less than half an hour afterward—at 12:50—Gen. VON ROON called our attention to another French column in full retreat to the right of Sedan, on the road leading from Baseille to the La Garenne wood. They never halted until they came to a red-roofed house on the outskirts of Sedan itself. Almost at the same moment a third French column was moving up a broad, grass-covered road through the La Garenne wood, immediately above Sedan, doubtless to support the troops defending the important Baseille ravine to the north-east of the town.

At 1 o'clock the French batteries on the edge of the wood toward Torcy and above it, opened a vigorous fire on the advancing Prussian columns of the Third Corps, whose evident intention it was to storm the hill north-west of La Garenne, and so gain the key to the position on that side. At 1:05 yet another French battery near the wood opened on the Prussian columns, which were compelled to keep shifting their ground till ready for their final rush at the hills, in order to avoid offering so good a mark to the French shells.

THE CLOSE.

The result was inevitable. The French line, having held out as long as it was possible for men to do, ultimately gave way, and there was everywhere confusion and flight. Before 5 o'clock the Emperor had surrendered, and the entire army had capitulated. The news was sent to Paris, and the KING of Prussia has only now to decide where the Emperor is to be assigned a residence as prisoner of war.

[A break in the land lines in New-Brunswick, connecting with the French and English cables, is reported, and no further news was received last night.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Official Dispatches to the State Department at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Minister JONES telegraphs from Brussels full confirmation of the news of yesterday from France.

Minister WASHBURNE telegraphs from Paris that the people had heard of the defeat of MCMAHON and the capture of Sedan, but did not know whether the Emperor was a prisoner or in Belgium.

German Rejoicings in St. Louis—Preparations for a Grand Festival in Aid of Widows and Orphans of Soldiers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—There has been much excitement and general rejoicing among the Germans here today over the news from France. The grand festival to be held at Concordia Hall to-morrow for the benefit of the German wounded and widows and orphans of the present war, promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever held in the West. The late news of the brilliant successes of the Prussians has increased the enthusiasm, and 5,000 people are expected to be present. There will be a combined chorus of fifteen societies, numbering 350 voices, with an orchestra of fifty musicians.

Rejoicing in San Francisco by the Germans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The victories over the French in France were celebrated by Germans here last night by a torchlight procession and fireworks.

METZ IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The Siege of 1552—Appearance of the Place, and Scenes at the Time—A Leaf From an Old, Rare History.

The following interesting sketch of Metz at the time of the siege of 1552 will be read with peculiar interest at the present moment. It is from an old and somewhat rare history:

CHARLES V., unable to resist the Protestants, made peace with them, assembled all his forces against France, and laid siege to Metz with 100,000 men. When his army reached the place, the Generals proposed to begin by a summons. "No," said the Emperor, "that is a step I will not take. FRANCIS, Duke of Guise, did not shut himself up with the flower of the nobility for the purpose of capitulation. We can only succeed in our project by force of courage, activity and intelligence." During the first days of the siege, a slave of a cavalry officer, Don LOUIS D'AVILA, stole an excellent horse from his master, and took refuge in the place. Don LOUIS besought GUISE to send back the horse, which he valued highly, and the slave, whom he wished to punish as he deserved. The Duke did not hesitate to send back the horse; but, as to the slave, he sent him word that, under the laws of France, every man who set foot on French soil became free.

The Governor, finding himself hard pressed, adroitly caused a letter, written to the King, his master, to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, in which he remarked that he felt no more anxiety since the enemy had decided upon attacking the fortifications on the strongest side, and where it would take them a long time to make a breach. This artifice deceived the besiegers, who directed their batteries against a part of the fortifications better defended than that at first attacked. These changes protracted the siege, and consumed a great deal of time. When CHARLES V., whose infirmities had kept him away from the place, arrived in camp, he was received with great rejoicing by his troops, for they hoped that his presence would insure the success of their undertaking. On the other hand, the garrison was equally delighted under the persuasion that resisting the Emperor would be the more glorious. This Prince, seeing the breach large enough, said to his officers: "Gods wounds! how is it they don't force an entrance! The breach is so great and the ditch leveled. In God's name, what are they waiting for!" They told him that the Duke of GUISE had contrived broad ramparts behind the breach, filled with mines and a formidable artillery, and defended by ten thousand of the most intelligent and bravest troops in Christendom. This reply set CHARLES raving. "Ah," he cried, "I see well that I have no more men. I may as well give up my Empire, all my undertakings, and the world, and shut myself up in a monastery, for I am sold and betrayed, and certainly am as badly served as ever was a Prince who bore a monarch's title. Gods death! before three years I will turn monk."

The Monarch's displeasure produced no result. The Imperial Army, destroyed by hunger, by the sword and by the weather, was compelled to raise the siege. It retired in the nighttime, secretly, abandoning its equipage, tents, artillery, munitions of war and provisions. The Prince of LAROCHE-SUR-YON, in the ardor of pursuit, overtaking some companies of horse, offered battle. The officer in command, turning to him, said: "Ah! how do you suppose we can have the strength to fight? You see we have not strength enough to flee." Touched by this remark, the Prince let them continue their flight.

In this siege Metz lost its ancient splendor. During the defense, it became necessary to destroy, within and without, more than thirty magnificent churches, some of which contained the tombs of the Kings of the Carlovingian race. Several medals were struck off in memorial of the deliverance of Metz. One represented a device of the Emperor's—the Columns of Hercules, with the Latin word *ultra*, signifying that by his expedition into Africa this Prince had carried his arms victoriously far beyond the countries where Hercules had been. To this device they added a chained eagle bound to the columns, with these words: *Non ultra metas*. The play upon the word *metas* was very annoying to CHARLES V., for it signified both the City of Metz and the columns of Hercules.

CHARLES V., after having seen the best army he ever had waste away before Metz, came near making himself master of the place the year following, by a singular stratagem. The monks had convoked a general assembly, to which the religious people of several nations were invited. In order to provide for their subsistence, it was necessary to bring in a large amount of provisions from the surrounding country. Among the casks of wine and beer, they brought in a good many filled with arms; and a large number of German soldiers found their way in under the disguise of monks. The garrison of Thionville, which was numerous, had to appear before Metz on a given day. The Frenchmen would certainly come out to meet them. The plot was an attack upon the remnant left in the place by the soldiers disguised as monks, and by a large number of inhabitants who joined in the plot. They were at once to seize the gates and hand them over to the Emperor's troops. VIEILLEVILLE, who commanded in Metz, got wind of the conspiracy, and obtained possession of all its details. As he was a man both of head and heart, he allowed the signals to be given to the Germans, who came on, to the number of four thousand, and fell into the ambush he had prepared for them. The whole force was killed, made prisoner or dispersed. These traitors met the fate they deserved.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Expulsion of German Subjects from France.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing under date of Aug. 16, says: "The first victims of Gen. COUSIN-MONTAUBAN's absurd measure, expelling all German subjects from the soil of France, arrived here yesterday morning. Those I saw are commercial clerks. What can NAPOLEON have meant by this act of wanton cruelty—cruelty, at least, to the poor, of whom numbers are said to have arrived in the Rhenish Provinces, and in Hesse and Baden? Is he afraid they would act as spies? Well, they now have become real spies, much against their will, for they are now filling Germany with reports on the state of France, and on the whereabouts and the strength of the French reserves. The Berliners were entertained yesterday evening by their friends at the French restaurant Landel, *Unter den Linden*, who, with his *chef de cuisine*, stays quite safe at Berlin, and carries on a brilliant business. And so do the numerous French hatters and hair-dressers at this place, and the French dyers in the Saxon manufacturing towns, and the French teachers and professors all over the country. Nor will their repose be ever interfered with either by the Government or by the public. What those expelled young men perhaps did not write home, they yesterday evening, of course, told to everybody who wanted to hear it, and in touching speeches, too, and it amounted to this—that the Empire was on its last legs, and that the Garde Mobile (one called it constantly the Garde Mabille) would not fight, and that even if it would it had no arms; and that even if it had, it did not know how to use them; and that even if it knew how to use them, it would rise in insurrection and declare the Republic! This outburst of enraged eloquence called forth the loud cheers of all the guests at the restaurant, and they rose and proposed a toast to the "Garde Mobile" and the great deeds it was to achieve, which might, by this, reach its address, if the *Daily News* had not been stopped at the Paris cafés. Yet, perhaps, this compulsory exodus of all the Germans from France may show that a new light begins to dawn upon the mind of the French concerning their position in German quarrels and in quarrels with Germany. The measure is evidently an imitation of the expulsion of the English by NAPOLEON I. Now, it cannot be denied that there was some sense in that. There were then no other English people on the Continent but those who belonged to the upper ten thousand, and NAPOLEON knew full well that every man, and every woman, too, of them was just as much an English political agent as any one paid for the purpose, and even a more effective one, too. He knew that he had to fight, not merely the British Government, but the British nation. Perhaps the French at last have become aware that they, now, likewise, have challenged not Count BISMARCK, as they may have believed, but the German nation, which is not confined to Prussia, nor the North German Confederation, nor even to the whole of the German States now at war with them, but which embraces the Austrian Germans, the Russian Germans, the American Germans, too, and the other Germans who are diffused all over the world! The Frenchman knows nothing of a French nation, apart from the citizens of France, who live in France. He does not like to emigrate to a foreign country, nor even is he fond of traveling in foreign countries. That patriotic Englishmen can spend half their lives in France, in Germany, in Italy, is quite inconceivable to him; he can only explain it to himself by insular habits or the spleen. That millions of emigrated Germans, ten years ago celebrated the Schiller festival all over the world, to him had no meaning, and, because it had not, his journals did not even inform him of the example which had been set to him, and the warning which had been given to him. One of the worst features of this brutal act, which has not been limited to persons that might really be suspected, but, as the evidence of the expelled families who have arrived in Cologne shows, has been extended to poor working people and harmless servants, is that it has been preceded by any measure the very reverse of it—namely, the refusal to let some of the very persons who have now been expelled, when they applied for passports to Belgium. With such an arbitrary and unrighteous practice, to stay in France becomes hazardous for every foreigner. The statement of CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, that the measure was merely in retaliation for the expulsion of the French from Germany, is probably meant to refer to the evacuation of Baden-Baden by all the visitors as a consequence of the state of siege. It needs not be said that this is no parallel case at all. Tourists and residents are two very different categories.

CITY WAR NEWS.

German and French Subscriptions Continued—Preparations for a Grand German Demonstration—Other Items of Interest.

The collections and subscriptions in aid of the wounded and crippled and the widows and orphans of the victims of this sanguinary war, will be continued on both sides—by the French as well as the Germans—as vigorously as they have been commenced. The Germans are making arrangements for a mass-meeting, to take place in some public square, and action in reference to this matter will be taken at a meeting which will take place at Liederkranz Hall to-night. Dr. MUHR will, to-night, deliver a lecture in aid of the German war fund, the subject of which is a rather odd one: "The Seventeenth Ward." The large German population of this ward has displayed great patriotism and national pride at the success of the German arms, which was demonstrated not merely by their subscriptions in aid of the war fund, but also by numerous enthusiastic gatherings and demonstrations.

According to an official report of the Consul-General of the North German Confederacy, Mr. JOHANNES ROESING, the German war fund collected in this City has reached the sum of $[illegible]. The sum of $60,000 was transmitted to the Central Committee at Berlin, on Saturday, in addition to remittances made previously, to the amount of $40,000. Herr VON [illegible], of that Committee, has acknowledged by telegraph the reception of $60,000 previously transmitted. Consul FOKUSH, of Galveston, reports to the Consul-General that he has transmitted to Berlin $2,000 in gold, collected by the Germans domiciled there. The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward have collected $1,200, which have been paid over to the Consul-General. The Germans of Cincinnati, through their Consul, Mr. STEINECKE, have forwarded to the Consul-General $1,300, and those of Akron, Ohio, $1,[illegible].

Among the passengers of the *Pereire* on Saturday was Sister Marie de la Redemption, formerly Superior of the *Orphelinat de St. Vincent de Paul*, who goes to France to devote herself to the care of the wounded soldiers of France. Before her departure she communicated with the French Committee de Secours at Paris, and she is provided with letters of introduction to M. DE ROTHSCHILD, the Treasurer of the French National War Fund at Paris, and to the Ladies' Committee at the Palace de l'Industrie.

The French Subscription Committee, in this City, has made another remittance of £800 sterling in a check drawn on Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & SON, in London, which is the third remittance, amounting to the sum of £3,800 sterling raised by the Subscription Committees of New-York, Philadelphia, Louisville, Newark, and other localities in the interior.

A French and Irish committee, composed of ten French and ten Irish members, is making arrangements for a picnic in aid of the French wounded, which will come off at Jones' Wood on the 15th instant. The French Committee at Philadelphia has transmitted to Mr. GRENY, the President of the French Committee, in this City, $875, in addition to $700, raised previously by the French in Philadelphia.

The French at San Francisco, where the French national subscriptions exceed those of New-York, announce by telegraph that $10,000 have just been raised in addition to the amounts raised previously.

Gala Day Among the German Residents—Great Excitement Over the Prussian Victory—Scenes and Incidents.

The spirit of patriotism among the Germans in this City fairly welled over when the details of the defeat of NAPOLEON and his grand army became fully known, and the success of the fatherland and of the Prussian legions was yesterday drank in copious draughts with proud and exultant feelings wherever the Teutonic element happened to predominate—in the private household, as well as in the public saloon. Almost every conceivable demonstration was made in honor of the great event, and the numerous body of German residents were nearly delirious with joy over the victory of their brothers on the French frontier. A general expression of gladness was given vent to, such as has seldom been displayed here since the overthrow of the late rebellion. It manifested itself everywhere, on the street as well as in-doors, among the poor as well as the rich, extending in one long and continued shout of triumph from the Battery to Harlem. The Sunday editions of the TIMES and the other journals were sought with avidity, and the war reports which they contained were read with absorbing interest. The gregarious spirit of the Germans was exhibited with more strength than ever, and small knots of men were to be seen in all the thoroughfares and in the drinking gardens, engaged in excited discussion about the celebrated surrender of the Emperor and his troops. The demonstration appeared to be almost spontaneous and electric in its nature, and nothing else was spoken of or heard of except the glorious feat of the Prussian arms at Sedan.

A large number of buildings were decorated with flags in honor of the news. All of the German vessels in the harbor being decked out in similar fashion. King Gambrinus exercised his authority in a most potent manner, and called his followers together in large numbers at the various places where he reigned to take part in the general rejoicing. Here they held merry revel, filling the air with enlivening strains of the songs "What is the German's Fatherland" and "The Sentinel on the Rhine." The revel lasted as long as the saloons remained open. In many instances, however, the lager-beer dealers were unable to supply the constant demand for that favorite beverage, and were consequently compelled to close their saloons in advance of the regular time. The gardens along the Bowery and on the east side were thronged during the day, and lager was dispensed in them in unlimited quantities despite the stringent regulations of the Police. The scene at the Atlantic Garden afforded an illustration of what occurred at nearly all the rest. Men, women and children gathered at that place in hundreds, and the place was filled with sounds of happy laughter and incessant chatter. An extensive influx was made into Westchester County, and the beer parks at Morrisania and vicinity were freely patronized.

Everywhere in public and private circles the downfall of the Napoleonic Empire was the principal theme which was discussed—excitedly and nervously by the French, and exultingly by the Germans, who claim that by the crushing defeat of the French army not only the removal of all obstacles in the way of the unification and consolidation of Germany have been secured, but that by the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty, France has been delivered from a ruler that has been the ruin of that historic nation. Speculation was rife in every quarter as to what is to be done with the captured Emperor. Opinions were expressed on the German side that he deserved to be locked up at that notable Prussian stronghold for capital offenders, Spandau. Private residences and public places of resort were yesterday, as on the evening previous, decorated with numerous flags and banners, prominent among which were the colors of the North German Confederation and the ancient German tri-color.

In the evening the Hamburg and Bremen steamers at Hoboken were hung with Chinese lanterns, which showed to fine advantage among the rigging and spars. Fire-works were also discharged on board of the vessels. At the headquarters of the Liederkranz Society, on East Fourth-street, the victory was celebrated in enthusiastic style. Liberal-minded Germans were present who believed that the downfall of NAPOLEON was the prelude to the establishment of a republic in Europe, with free press and free religion, and who accordingly rejoiced at the prospect.

In marked contrast with the cheerfulness and exultation which prevailed among the Germans was the appearance of the French residents, who kept themselves in sullen retirement as much as possible, and secretly mourned because of the defeat of their gallant and brave countrymen. Considerable excitement was created, yesterday afternoon, by the appearance of a Catholic procession in Broadway, carrying the Prussian flag entwined with the American colors. The procession was to take part in the laying of the corner-stone of St. Alphonsus Church, in Laurens-street. It was thought at first that the German flag was carried in recognition of King WILLIAM's victory. It was ascertained, however, that the flag was merely used as an emblem of the Order of St. Alphonsus.

The French Churches Yesterday.

Neither at the Catholic Churches of St. Francis Xavier or St. Stephens, where many French families attend, was anything said regarding the close of the European war, by Rev. Fathers MUNRO and MCGLYN, who presided respectively in their sanctuaries, but, at that of St. Vincent de Paul a slight allusion to the subject was made. Rev. Father LAFONT preached a sermon upon the necessity of faith, taking for his text the words of Jesus to the woman who became suddenly cured, "Go thy way. Thy faith hath made thee whole." He urged prayer, and a complete faith in its efficiency, saying that if the great nation now bowed in humiliation to the dust, should unite in beseeching God for aid, their supplication would be answered.

The French Protestant Church of the St. Esprit held no services. It will not open until next Sunday.

French Views of the Situation—Conflicting Opinions at Delmonico's Last Night.

Delmonico's Restaurant was pretty well filled last night, the principal occupants being either Frenchmen or sympathizers with France. The present situation, the causes that led to it, and what it may yet become, were discussed in full.

One gentleman declared to our reporter, in a mournful, yet resigned, tone of voice, that he believed "all was over" with France, at least for the present; that he could not help believing [illegible] the sad intelligence [illegible] confirmed by almost all the papers in the City.

To this a more hopeful and enthusiastic son of La belle France immediately took exception. He said that France was not beaten, she was only stunned. If MCMAHON and his army had surrendered, as reported, MCMAHON was not the only General in France, nor his army the only army that could be raised for her defense. "France," said he with fervor, "will never lay down her arms so long as a single German soldier remains on her soil—never, never!" [illegible] What the late campaign has shown us, they declared that the Prussian retreat from Paris will be a lesson to all future generations.

The Germans of Mount Vernon.

The Germans of Mount Vernon and vicinity, elated by the news of the great victories achieved over NAPOLEON and the French Army under Marshal MCMAHON, assembled in large numbers at Scheurmann's Hall, on Saturday evening last, when the Theodore Körner Relief Society, recently organized for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of German soldiers who have been wounded, and for the families of those who have fallen in battle, held a meeting. Mr. FREDERICK C. BRECHARMANN presided. H. C. DUENSING made an eloquent address, in the course of which he alluded to the glad tidings which had come to hand in relation to the war and its results thus far. His remarks were received with great applause, and the whole proceedings were very enthusiastic. A liberal contribution of funds was made on the spot for the object in view.

The Germans in Newark too Happy to be Formal.

A prominent Newark German, being asked last night, if there had been any public war meetings held during the day, or if any were proposed, answered, "No, the Germans are too happy to organize for a formal meeting, and every one is celebrating in his own way." And so it would appear. There has been no unusual public demonstration since the news of Saturday, and the Police slates indicate a very quiet day, and extremely few arrests. All the money which has been collected for the wounded of the war has recently been forwarded to the proper authorities. In this particular the Newark Germans have done nobly.

German Rejoicings in New-Jersey.

Yesterday the Germans of Jersey City and Hoboken celebrated the victories over the French by congregating at the saloons and gardens. The streets were filled with Germans in holiday costume. In the evening the Hamburg and Bremen steamers lying at Jersey City were brilliantly illuminated with lights hung on the masts and rigging, and the seamen spent the evening in the firing of rockets and other fireworks.

Tenth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society.

The Tenth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, at No. 10 Stanton-street, the President, K. MITTENHEIMER, in the Chair. The collections for the week, amounting to about $85, were paid in by the members, and placed in the hands of the Treasurer. After transacting some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

CELEBRATION AT COLLEGE POINT.

The Village in a Blaze—A Large Sum Raised for the German Patriotic Aid Society—Lager-Beer Sells at Auction from 10 Cents to $25 Per Glass—The Germans Wild—Torchlight Procession.

Saturday was a great day for the Germans of College Point, L. I. Long before night-fall crowds began to gather in and around Ashinbook's Hall, where the College Point Brass Band was playing German national airs, and the Harmonic Singing Society was singing war songs. By the time the President of the College Point German Patriotic Aid Society, Mr. ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN, arrived and took the chair, as many as 3,000 Germans were in and crowded around the building. A number of private telegrams from CONRAD POPPENHUSEN, Esq., sojourning at present in Germany, were read confirming the news of the defeat and formal capture of MCMAHON's army, together with the surrender of NAPOLEON. At the entrance of the hall was a large transparency, having a design of a Goddess representing Germania with a flaming sword. By its side had been raised the American flag. This was at first saluted by the band with "America," after which T. W. COUGHLAN responded, making some happy hits which elicited great applause. The auctioneer of the occasion was now brought forward and placed in the midst of the hall upon a table. The President announced that his business was to sell the glasses of lager, which were brought in great numbers to him. Mr. HOMAN FUNKE, the auctioneer, found himself equal to the occasion, and the lager went off at enormous prices. Many of the glasses brought $25, and for a long time the standard price was $10. Many good hits were made by the auctioneer, which brought out roars of laughter from the assembly. A caricature from *Kladderadatsch*, the German comic newspaper of Berlin, brought a large sum at auction. The Treasurer, C. F. ASCHENBACH, had as much as he could do to take charge of the funds heaped before him, and the Secretary, CHAS. VAN BODEN, and HERMAN POPPENHUSEN were busy aiding the auctioneer during intervals of rest for Mr. FUNKE. Addresses were made by Mr. Otto Russell, Mr. White, clerk of the United States Court, Dr. Bulner, Mr. Selesenger, Mr. Aschenbach, Mr. Funke, and others. There was also music by the band and songs by the Harmonic Singing Society. As the amount of the fund gradually increased and was announced, cheer upon cheer was given, and lager, which was now proclaimed free to those who could not buy, flowed more freely. At midnight a procession was formed outside and the auctioneer was drawn in a carriage by the crowd through the streets of the village, the band heading the procession. Nearly all the residences of the village were illuminated. It is thought that as many as 1,000 persons were present from the surrounding villages and hardly a person between the ages of ten and sixty residing in the village was within his or her residence until midnight. To a stranger it would seem that the villagers had gone mad, so great was the enthusiasm. The sum of $3,155 55 in all was raised.

Vessels Launched at Port Jefferson.

The following is the number of vessels, with size and tonnage, launched at Port Jefferson during the two years ending Sept. 1, 1870:

By J. M. BAYLES & SON—Bark *Carib*, 492 tons, 110 feet keel, 28 feet beam, 13 feet hold; schooner *H. A. Taber*, 180 tons, 86 feet keel, 27 feet beam, 7½ feet hold; schooner *Alert*, 65 tons, 52 feet keel, 21 feet beam, 5½ feet hold; schooner *Roseline*, 350 tons, 110 feet keel, 31 feet beam, 14½ feet hold.

By C. L. BAYLES & SON—Brig *L. L. Squires*, 440 tons, 118 feet keel, 31 feet beam, 17 feet hold; brig *H. M. Francis*, 366 tons, 117½ feet keel, 30 feet beam, 11 feet hold; schooner *Nymph*, 150 tons, 90 feet keel, 25 feet beam, 6½ feet hold.

By [illegible] WINES—Schooner *H. Hill*, [illegible] tons, [illegible] feet keel, [illegible] feet beam, 6 feet hold; schooner *H. [illegible]*, [illegible] tons, 110 feet keel, 30 feet beam, 14½ feet hold; sloop, [illegible] tons, [illegible] feet keel, 18 feet beam, 4½ feet hold; yacht *Snow Flake*, 6 tons, 30 feet keel, 10½ feet beam, 3 feet hold.

By E. E. DARLING—Schooner *Mary Allie*, [illegible] tons, [illegible] feet keel, [illegible] feet beam, [illegible] feet hold; schooner *Laurel*, [illegible] tons, [illegible] feet keel, [illegible] feet beam, 5½ feet hold; sloop *R. Adell*, 15 tons, [illegible] feet keel, [illegible] feet beam, 5½ feet hold.

By J. [illegible] HARRIS—Schooner *Silver Spray*, 300 tons, [illegible] feet keel, 30 feet beam, 7½ feet hold; schooner *J. J. Harris*, 283 tons, [illegible] feet keel, 29½ feet beam, [illegible] feet hold; sloop *Imogene*, [illegible] tons, [illegible] feet keel, 16 feet beam, 4 feet hold; sloop *Willie*, 30 tons, 38½ feet keel, 16½ feet beam, 4½ feet hold.

Aggregate tonnage, 3,651, with an aggregate length of 1,[illegible] feet of shipping.

The *Jessie [illegible]*, a three-masted schooner, was launched from the yard of J. M. BAYLES & SON, on Thursday. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 110 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 14½ feet, and measures 350 tons. The vessel is owned by Capt. [illegible] H. TOOKER and others, and is to be commanded by him. She is to be employed as a freighting vessel.

Lynch Law in California—Prisoners Taken from the Oroville Jail and Hanged.

A mail dispatch from Oroville, Cal., dated Aug. 26, says: "This place was cursed last night with one of those terrible outrages which disgrace civilized communities. C. OLESON was confined to jail for the killing of one M. LOGAN. His bond had been fixed by the examining magistrate at $3,000, but he had failed to [illegible], and was still in jail. About [illegible] o'clock this morning a crowd of men, estimated at from thirty to fifty, surrounded the Court-house square. [illegible] were posted at each gate. Another body then entered the jailer's room in the basement and overpowered [illegible] M. VAN VLEAK, who is also Under Sheriff, and after some parley obtained the keys of the jail and of the cells. [illegible] the Sheriff absolutely refused to [illegible] [illegible] had been prepared, and were then [illegible] in the [illegible] door [illegible] were opened, and forcing the cell door, where OLESON was confined. What then transpired no one can correctly describe. The [illegible] were heard [illegible] [illegible] taken out [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by many [illegible] leading from the Court-house to [illegible] at the depot, and there [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] hung up. In the morning all was quiet."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ATROCIOUS MURDERS.

A Man Stabbed at a Card-Table in New-Hampshire—An Iron-Worker at Pittsburg Assassinated.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4.—Last night, while playing cards in the house of THOMAS MCCONNELL, of Franklin, HENRY J. GARDNER got into a dispute with E. G. STEVENS, a tanner, when STEVENS drew a knife and stabbed GARDNER five times in the breast and neck, killing him almost instantly. STEVENS made no attempt to escape, but gave himself up without resistance. He confessed the deed, and said he would blow his own brains out if he had a pistol.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 4.—A Belgian iron-worker named JOSEPH SAVAGE, recently brought to this city to superintend a portion of the work in Painter's Iron Mill, was murdered last night. His body was found near his own house, his head beaten to a jelly. Two violent assaults had previously been made upon him by unknown parties.

CUBA.

The Situation—Destruction of Property—A Government Loan—Control of Charitable Institutions.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The rebels have burned San José plantation, the property of the insurgent Gen. PORRO and Mr. PRICE, United States Consul at Nuevitas....The Intendente has effected a par loan of three millions with the Spanish Bank at five per cent. interest, although the bank rate of discount is eight per cent. This proves the confidence of the financial classes in the Government of the island....Charitable institutions are passing under the control of the municipal councils in all parts of the island....Señor ARANTAVE, Inspector of Telegraphs, has returned from Spain, and resumed charge of the wires.

THE WEST.

The Pacific Railroad Excursionists—Reception at Denver.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 3.—The excursionists arrived here about 7 o'clock this evening, all well. Nothing of special note occurred after leaving Kit Carson, this morning, until the arrival at Kiowa, thirty miles from here, where platform cars were attached to the train, affording the party a view of the mountains. At Box Elder Station a rocky range extending many miles north and south was distinctly marked against the evening sky, which was brilliantly illuminated by a gorgeous sunset. At Schuyler Station the view was more grand and the entire party greeted the splendid scene with three cheers. On arriving at the depot here the party, singing the "Star Spangled Banner" in full chorus, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by a large crowd of citizens, headed by Gov. MCCOOK. The excursionists then entered carriages, and, preceded by a band of music, were driven through the city, after which they took supper on the train. To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock they leave for Cheyenne, and will return in the evening.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 4.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad excursion party came to this city today over the Denver Pacific branch, running within sight of the Rocky Mountains over most of the route. A halt of an hour was made at Greeley, a colony of three months' growth and over 600 population. The excursion returns to Denver to-night, and will visit the mountains before starting East.

Destructive Fire in Chicago—$3,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—A fire broke out about 5 o'clock this afternoon in the paper-store of Messrs. LAFLIN, BUTLER & Co., and is still burning at 9 o'clock P. M., though under control. The whole of the magnificent Drake block, on Wabash-avenue, corner of Washington-street is destroyed. The total losses will reach about $3,000,000, on which there is from $1,500,000 to $1,800,000 insurance. The losses thus far gathered are as follows: JOHN V. FARWELL, dry goods, $150,000 to $155,000; insurance, $90,000, in companies represented in Chicago. Messrs. KIRKLAND, ORDWAY & Co., boots and shoes—loss, $250,000.

Mining Matters in California—News From the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Mining shares are active; Alpha, $4; Belcher, $8; Bullion, $6; Chollar Potosi, $47; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $8; Empire Mill, $1; Gould & Curry, $155; Hale & Norcross, $88; Imperial, $28; Kentuck, $87; Occidental, $10; Ophir, $6; Overman, $9; Savage, $88; Sierra Nevada, $11; Yellow Jacket, $88. ....The city is wild with excitement over the news from France....Advices from Honolulu to Aug. 13, have been received. The North German bark *Fidelity*, from Mazatlan for Hamburg, had been dismantled in a hurricane, and sustained extensive damages....Unusual preparations are in progress for the celebration of NAPOLEON's fête day....Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in the islands on the 7th of August, the heaviest at Hawaii since 1868.... The news of the war in Europe caused intense excitement among the foreigners.

Accident on the Erie Railroad—A Train Thrown from the Track by a Broken Flange.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—An accident occurred on the Erie Railway, near Cameron, about forty miles west of this city on Saturday evening, to train No. 12, by which the engine and seven cars were thrown from the track. The engine was plunged down an embankment into the Canisteo River. The accident was occasioned by a broken flange on one of the wheels of the tender. A boy, some twelve or fifteen years of age, who was stealing a ride on the steps of the baggage-car, was instantly killed. No other person was hurt, although the engineer and fireman went down the bank into the water. Travel over the road was delayed several hours in consequence of the accident. Col. JAMES FISK, JR., arrived here last evening, and left for the West by a special train at 10 o'clock this morning.

Indian Troubles—Depredations in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The Indian excitement on King's River proves without foundation. A committee of settlers have been appointed to confer with the Indians, and report. The savages, if possible, are worse frightened than the whites at a prospect of war. Late Arizona advices state that the settlers below Tucson are suffering severely from Indian depredations. In a recent raid on Tubac a hundred Apache warriors swept the neighborhood for miles of everything. Murders by the Indians were common.

Capture of an American Fishing Vessel in Canada.

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 4.—The American fishing schooner *Lizzie A. Parr*, of Gloucester, Mass., captured by the Government schooner *La Canadienne*, six miles above Seven Islands, while fishing, has been brought into this port. The prize is loaded with ice, and has about two thousand pounds of fish on board. The case will come before the Courts on Monday for adjudication.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Globe Flouring Mills, situated on the Poestenkill Creek, in the southern part of the city, with their contents, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $60,000; insured.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Rev. MILO MAHAN, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and recently elected Professor of [illegible] in the Theological Seminary of New-York, died last night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES. By EDWIN LEIGH.

This Government paper, published from the Commissioner's Report on the Condition of Education in the District of Columbia, is one calculated to bring a sense of discomfort to the minds of those who may peruse and ponder on it. It is meant to show that, while almost every man, for instance, under the Government of China is taught to read and write, a vast proportion of our people can do neither; and the proofs of the latter fact are collected from the three census returns of 1840, 1850 and 1860. From the summary before us, we gather that nearly three millions (2,872,111) of Americans over twenty years of age, including negroes, are ignorant of these rudiments of literature; and if to this number be added a million and a half for the illiterate under twenty, we have an aggregate of four millions and a half in the Union—a rather disreputable deficiency in a country like ours.

From 1840 to 1850 the evil grew at a greater rate than the population. From 1850 to 1860 the tables were turned, so to speak, and there was no increase on the former proportion. The percentage of illiteracy, says Dr. LEIGH, had increased from nine per cent. in 1840 to eleven per cent. in 1850. In 1860 it was reduced to nine per cent. as before—a gain in a certain sense; though taking the score of years together, we see that 1860 had not advanced beyond 1840. In 1840 more than half a million of our free citizens were utterly illiterate—in South Carolina, Alabama and Missouri about 20,000 each; in Georgia, Illinois, in Pennsylvania, 30,000; in Ohio, 35; in Indiana, in Kentucky, 40,000; in New-York, 45,000; in North Carolina, in Tennessee, in Virginia, near 60,000,—in all about a twelfth of our white population; the slaves not reckoned at all. The impression that the illiteracy of the Caucasians is to be chiefly found among the poor whites of the cotton-growing States, is shown by Dr. LEIGH to be a mistaken one. The difference between the above half million of illiterate whites in 1840, and the twelve hundred thousand of 1860, is very striking, even allowing for the gross increase of the entire people in that time.

We have stated the main facts of this report in a brief way, doing scant justice, perhaps, to the elaboration—we were going to say remorseless elaboration—of the original, with its tabular statements, and its figures innumerable, all tending to put the national deficiency in this common school respect beyond any reasonable doubt. After the tabular statements, we have a "Bird's Eye Notation," first published by Dr. LEIGH in 1862, in a pamphlet called *Bird's Eye Views of Slavery in Missouri*; and these, with an extremely minute precision, represent our States, as in a map, dotted over with little black squares—as armies are sometimes indicated—for the illiterate populations; some of them containing little undarkened circles to represent the female portion of them. The statistical elaboration is evidently complete, and the army of figures put in columns—so to speak, at a time, too, when one can hardly avoid making use of some military form of speech—to sustain the conclusion is perfectly irresistible, however unpleasant the proof may be.

In going over this report, the reader will regret that the statistics of the decade, 1860-1870, could not be set down, to make the *aperçu* the completer,—but the time for that has hardly come yet; and the author's conclusions must be mainly accepted as those of the decade, 1850-60. But he has done enough, and the average reader would say, more than enough, to show that in the matters of education, we are not entirely up to the mark of some of those older nations we sometimes disparage, and that much remains to be done, in the way of increasing our common schools, and the efficiency of them, and thus bringing up nearer the front of the national march those millions of stragglers whose defection disgraces and weakens it. Indeed, several of Dr. LEIGH's statements show that illiteracy in the country at large has been decreasing in the decade now expiring, and justify the expectation that the statistics of the coming census will give proofs of a great change for the better in that respect.

A REPORT ON EDUCATION. By JOHN W. HOYT, United States Commissioner.

The progress of education in this country arranges itself on the principle that regulates the progress of nearly everything else in it—the State or Federal principle of diversified independence, as opposed to that of a centralized order. It is very possible, however, that the latter may yet be found of more service to the world than people imagine just now, and that we shall all begin to like the sort of moral Cæsarism wrapped up with it—on certain good, common sense grounds, which it would be hard to gainsay.

Mr. HOYT, who has made a Report on Education, likes it already, and pronounces his opinion very decidedly. His report is *apropos* of the late Paris Exposition, at which he was Commissioner for the United States, and is probably as exhaustive on the general subject of education as any other work with which the reader is acquainted, covering the entire ground of popular education, special education and university education. He begins with a general survey, gives tabular statements of the systems of instruction in the chief European and American States, and finds that of Germany the most comprehensive and best arranged, and that of Prussia best of all. The latter has 25,000 common schools, with an attendance of about 3,000,000 of children; and it is with this Prussian system that Mr. HOYT especially compares our own—giving the preference to the former—fairly enough, as we imagine. The curriculum for those German boys and girls, in the primary department—which lays the foundation for all the others—is much more free and varied than ours, having less of book-study and spell-work, with the head down—more singing, drawing and talking. "A Prussian child is not permitted to use the language of the idea he does not make his own." He must give meanings in his own words, and take care to do so correctly. "The packing process of our aim to get the largest possible amount of instruction," says Mr. HOYT, "in the smallest possible time, defeats itself, in that it gives so little opportunity to assimilate and apply." He goes on:

> "The more universal use of instructional appliances in these schools is greatly in contrast with our use of text books. Contrast the hours of study which our children devote to pages on pages of unillustrated theories—to days and weeks of recitations unilluminated by conversations—to treasures of acquisition unapplied to life, with those theories that are illustrated by every device of mechanical genius—those recitations that are made brilliant by the reproduction of times and actors—those acquisitions that are applied to every interest and use of life—and you have before you a sample of the district school of America and the parish school of Prussia."

These strictures are very just. The "cold obstruction" in which, for days, weeks and years our boys and girls are obliged to sit, is a great and melancholy defect—something like the want of ventilation in our houses. Teachers should talk more to the children—ask lively questions, as to how the sponge was got, the ink and the slate pencil, and what are the geography and the habits of those animals on the cartoons along the wall—the buffalo, the emu, the awfully prepossessing bear, &c. There should be more noise in the school; the children, at stated times, should laugh and "talk back," and even puzzle the teacher with questions—as they well know how. They should thus learn the gracious accomplishment of conversation which really belongs to very few. It is odd enough to consider how American children should show less vivacity in their intellectual exercises than those proverbial Teutons.

There is another point touched significantly in this report. It says:

> "The almost universal habit of placing the children of our country districts under the school management of quite young persons of either sex, particularly if at the hasty examinations they have given some pertinent and smart answers, and can be had cheap, is most execrable. Placing children in their most plastic conditions of soul and body, with every nerve and sense and faculty keenly alive to impressions, under the tuition of mere children themselves, merely because those persons can follow the questions and answers of text-books, is a crime against the age which sees it and a crime against the child who is the subject of it, in comparison to which allowing the child to grow up unlettered is excusable. Better send out the army of innocents to spend their school-days amid the novelties and interesting objects of nature, and let the empty school-houses of the land bear the inscription: '[illegible] teachers worse than no teachers!'"

This is emphatic; and certainly there is great sound sense in it; and in this respect the Prussians have greatly the advantage of us. In answer to a question—Who is to blame for such a state of things? he answers—"The authorities of State, municipality and home; and he concludes that "a high order of native talent, a liberal culture, a generous remuneration and an honor equal to the condition of the restless, intense and aspiring character of our young people must be secured before our children can be brought to properly honor the authority and value the instruction of their elementary school-teachers." In connection with the common schools, he approves highly of the evening-school system.

On the subject of secondary education, Mr. HOYT says that France, England and America "have more slowly come to a recognition of its needs than the Scandinavians, Germans and Italians." He considers the base or first grade of secondary education in this country not well laid—"not broad enough to embrace the daily needs of those who crowd its precincts"—and he strongly contends for a more uniform system of instruction, showing how "no two of the States, and no two of the great public schools of the same State, are a unit in anything relating to their interests—the same diversity extending to the entire range of incorporated academies and individual seminaries of every rank, between the high school and the college proper." This diversity has a tendency to bewilder the judgment of young men in making their choice of schools with a view to certain pursuits, and occasions loss of time. There should be a generally recognized standard and curriculum in this order of schools throughout the country. The considerations offered in Mr. HOYT's argument gain importance from the fact that the secondary course of instruction includes ten times more students than are to be found in the colleges and universities.

With regard to general education and the schools of letters, science, and art, this report criticises the ancient spirit and "thick walls" of Oxford and Cambridge, which still favor the "humanities," as against science. France is eminently scientific, "and Germany is the natural, the free home of letters," but not to the exclusion of science.

> "The sciences are found there, having long since been welcomed with open arms, and are also cultivated with equal zeal. But there is no sacrifice of one to the other, and no jealousy between them. There are no great separate schools and purely literary faculties of letters in Germany. Berlin, Halle, Leipsic, Vienna, Munich, Tubingen, Heidelberg, Gottingen, and Bonn—these are the centres of literary influence, and I may say, without disparagement of the rest, Berlin is the centre of centres."

The chapter on Normal Schools is very interesting. These schools originated in Prussia in 1735, at Stettin, in Pomerania, and FREDERICK II. instituted another of them at Berlin in 1748. At present, since 1866, Prussia has 62; France, 141; Italy, 69; England and Wales, 38; Ireland, 1; Massachusetts, 4; New-York, 3. The superiority of France in this is rather notable.

Under the heading of "University Education," the report says there is no such thing in this country; nay, that in the full meaning of the term there is no such education outside of Germany. Mr. HOYT considers that Harvard is doing the general work of the German gymnasia. "It accomplishes a little more in mathematics and the physical and natural sciences; but in ancient and modern languages, the most proficient B. A. leaving Harvard would hardly be prepared to enter any of the great universities of Europe." He thinks the number of Professors too few, the periods of study too short, and the charges of tuition too high; and says the deficiencies are due to "the poverty of the best-endowed of them," contending, at the same time, that the standard of admission should be raised, and consequently the stress of preparation put upon the high schools and colleges. In this way our universities could raise themselves to the level of the European and give larger courses. The short courses of this country, conformed to the hurrying spirit of the times, are certainly not favorable to that scholastic excellence which distinguishes the Universities of Oxford, Berlin and Vienna; and Mr. HOYT thinks ours are "but sorry skeletons of the well-developed and shapely institutions" they ought to be. "Let us have," he says, "without further delay, at least one real university on the American continent."

In giving these few notices of an interesting report, we have only touched a point here and there, and have overlooked a number of chapters and sections on the themes of Art Instruction, Industrial, Agricultural, Commercial, Military, Medical, Law, Polytechnic, Theological and other schools—each of which contains the most valuable information or suggestion. Mr. HOYT believes there is "a royal road" to education; and his opinions on the subject are worthy of the highest consideration, and of criticism also, which last, however, we are scarcely called on to offer. The report is evidently a full one, and it will be a great help and direction for those who would assist or follow the current intellectual progress of the civilized races of the world.

THE FAMILY; ITS DUTIES, JOYS AND SORROWS. By COUNT A. DE GASPARIN. New-York: RANDOLPH & CO.

The social characteristics and moral tendencies of the age come within the limits of this writer's sphere. He deals likewise with its mental and philosophical developments, but with these chiefly as they are connected with the idea of the Christian system. M. DE GASPARIN fully appreciates the great importance of his subject; he is clear in his statement of facts, and lucid in the expression and arrangement of his ideas. He begins by describing the family as it ought to be, and sometimes is; he devotes a chapter to husband and wife, and another, full of graceful thought and pure sentiment, to woman, her vocation and influence.

> "If," he says, "man is the head of the family, woman is the sovereign of the household; and how much is contained in this simple word! It is the unreserved intimacy of the fireside; it is happiness under its simplest and truest form; it is influence noiselessly exerted over husband and children and dependants; it is the infinite power of tenderness, of daily vigilance, of example, of familiar conversation; it is the poetry of the heart blending with our prose; it is the look of all directed toward God; it is a bit of heaven; one blue spot, shining out through our terrestrial mists."

The duties of the various members of the family are carefully considered; and in the pages appropriated to the mutual obligations of parents and children, the arguments, if not always original, are sound, clear and convincing. The manly, sturdy virtues so essential to the welfare of the family are fairly discussed, together with the obligations of the gentler sex, to whom the writer earnestly appeals to improve and elevate their minds, and fit themselves for the high mission which they are destined to achieve. The views of M. DE GASPARIN may fail to satisfy the more visionary and enthusiastic champions of "woman's rights," but there is much in his work which will encourage woman to strive after and aspire to a better condition than that which she now holds. He has studied domestic life under every aspect, as Christian, philosopher, poet and moralist, and if his reasonings sometimes appear inconclusive, the comprehensiveness and elevation of his views enlist sympathy and command respect.

MISS THACKERAY'S COMPLETE WORKS. Illustrated. HARPER BROTHERS, New-York.

Singularly graceful and charming as are the writings of Miss THACKERAY, they are nevertheless full of curious limitations. Her perceptions seem to be capable of the deepest insight into certain characters—or, we should rather say, portions of character—and again appear to be quite obtuse in other directions. She has flashes of intuition, which would seem to transcend her possible experiences, and yet she exhibits a one-sidedness which shows how limited such experiences have been. Her portraitures of life, full of naïveté and innocence, are like the pictures of the early painters, which represent only certain aspects of humanity, with none of the spirit, little of the flesh, and but an imperfect knowledge of anatomy. The *Story of Elizabeth* is the most complete, and the *Village on the Cliff* the most pathetic of the series. The character of Monsieur Fontaine, with his [illegible] and his heroic death, is so touching and so true to nature, that she must have lived, and must be laughed at and so loved. Miss THACKERAY's love of nature is evidently great, and her intellectual appreciation of the effect of the sea and the sky, not only on the feelings but on the actions of mankind, is conveyed in the vivid pictures which surround her characters. With her the setting of the gem is of equal importance with the gem itself, and of that no one will complain, for description is Miss THACKERAY's *forte*, and, in reading her books, we seem to share the simple, natural, yet extremely conventional life she depicts.

APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. Northern and Eastern Tour. D. APPLETON & Co., New-York.

The great and daily influx to our city of strangers of all degrees and conditions, from all parts of the world, render a work like the present needful and acceptable. To those who travel for business purposes, and to the tourist, who makes short trips for health and pleasure, this hand-book affords considerable advantages. Objects of interest to strangers are pointed out; towns, cities, and villages, with their surroundings, are described; the readiest modes of transit, from place to place, are designated, and impediments which are actually thrown in the way of traveling strangers, may, by reference to this guide, be happily avoided.

—Early in October a magazine will appear under the title of *Scribner's Monthly*. It will be new, and yet be old, since the favorite *Hours at Home* will die one month, and, like the Phœnix, rise promptly as *Scribner's Monthly* for the next. Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, whose fame as "Timothy Titcomb," is dear to many, is to be chief editor, and Mr. ROSWELL C. SMITH, the business director. We are sorry to lose the familiar name of *Hours at Home*, which has been a thoroughly good magazine in more senses than are usual. No doubt, however, the Messrs. SCRIBNER have good reasons for the change, and a perusal of their new prospectus assures us that in many respects it must prove for the better. As a family magazine *Scribner's Monthly* will be sure to take a sterling position, and we do not question that it will worthily sustain and improve upon the well-earned reputation of *Hours at Home*.

Books Received.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT, & Co., Philadelphia. 1870. *Old Song and New.* By MARGARET J. PRESTON.

—PHILIP E. BOGERT, New-York. *United States Tariff.* 1870. Compiled by E. D. OGDEN.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York. 1870. *Guyot's Geographical Series Intermediate Geography.*

—IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co., New-York. 1870. Literature of the English Language, comprising representative selections from the best authors. By E. HUNT, LL.D., head master Girls' High School and Normal Schools, Boston.

—A. S. BARNES & Co., New-York. 1870. Elementary Treatise on Mechanics, for the use of Colleges and Schools of Science. By WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Columbia College.

—ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., New-York. 1870. *Misunderstood.* By FLORENCE MONTGOMERY.

THE EDWARDS CLAN.

Reunion of the Descendants of Jonathan Edwards at Stockbridge, Mass.—Prominent Persons Included—The Life and Works of the Great Scholar.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Friday, Sept. 2, 1870.

This beautiful town, nestled among the Berkshire hills, is all excitement over the great event of next week—the grand family reunion of the numerous descendants of the distinguished divine, JONATHAN EDWARDS. On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week are expected to assemble here from far and wide the hundreds of the EDWARDS clan, to renew their friendship and fraternal regard toward each other, and to do honor to the memory of their great ancestor. For years this celebration has been talked of among the prominent people of his race, but it is only this Summer that the plans have been finally matured and Stockbridge selected as the proper spot in which to hold the celebration, because it was for some eight years the residence of President EDWARDS. Rev. E. C. HOOKER, a great grandson of Mr. EDWARDS, a man of much mark in the place and settled over one of the largest congregations here, was among the prime movers in the matter. The circular letter of invitation, "To the descendants of JONATHAN EDWARDS," is issued in the name of several distinguished divines and scholars, all among the children of the great man, and is headed by President WOOLSEY, of Yale College.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF JONATHAN EDWARDS.

A very brief allusion to the life and works of the great scholar may not be amiss at this time, when this reunion is likely to awaken a fresh interest in his history. JONATHAN EDWARDS was born at East Windsor, Conn., in 1703. His father, Rev. TIMOTHY EDWARDS, was an influential minister; his mother, MARY STODDARD, was of one of our old New-England families. Mr. EDWARDS graduated at Yale College in 1720, and was settled a few years later over the only church and congregation in Northampton, Mass. He married Miss SARAH PIERREPONT, a lady celebrated for her beauty and goodness, the daughter of Rev. JAMES PIERREPONT, of New-Haven. For many years the life of Mr. EDWARDS was quiet and comparatively uneventful. Then sprang up the great controversy on Regeneration, of which he was the leader and martyr, and the excitement of which shook New-England society to its centre. It had become a general practice in the large majority of the churches to admit persons to the communion, even if they were avowedly unconverted and of unchristian lives. After much thought on the subject, finally, in 1749, Mr. EDWARDS publicly declared that he could no longer reconcile this practice to his conscience, and he must insist upon Regeneration as a preparation for the Lord's Supper. The controversy which followed was long and bitter. Arrayed against Mr. EDWARDS were all those people who had been for years in the enjoyment of religious privileges which they would now be deprived of, and very many ministers who sanctioned the custom. A Council was at last summoned to consider the matter, and, after a long session, interrupted by several adjournments, after many heated discussions, a majority of the Council voted to dismiss Mr. EDWARDS from his pastoral charge at Northampton. It was after this storm had swept over him that the great theologian found a home at this place. Here he lived for some years, preaching to the colonists and Indians, and it was while here that he prepared the two works upon which rest his greatest fame, *On the Freedom of the Will*, and *On Original Sin*. These remarkable books attracted much attention in England, as well as in this country, while the controversy of which their author was the cause, and in which he had so ably defended the right, made him an object of especial interest. In 1758 Mr. EDWARDS was invited to become Rector or President of Princeton College, New-Jersey. He accepted the call, but had scarcely assumed his duties when small-pox made its appearance among the students. The system of inoculation had been just introduced into England; in order to inspire others with confidence in this new check for this dreadful scourge, President EDWARDS himself underwent the operation. But his frame, never very strong, could not resist the fever which set in, and after a brief illness he died in the fifty-fifth year of his age. After his death his books were eagerly sought for, and it was not until 1790, nearly forty years after the writer was beyond all earthly praise, that the last of his works appeared in London.

HIS DESCENDANTS.

President EDWARDS had eleven children, nine of them survived him, married and had large families, so that his descendants are very numerous today. His married daughters were Mrs. ELIHU PARSONS, of Stockbridge; Mrs. AARON BURR, of Princeton; Mrs. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, of Northampton; Mrs. JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE, of Stockbridge; Mrs. THOMAS POLLOK, of North Carolina, and Mrs. ELEAZER PORTER, of Hadley. His sons were Rev. TIMOTHY EDWARDS, of Stockbridge; Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President of Union College, Schenectady, and Hon. PIERPONT EDWARDS, [illegible] It may be seen that most of his children married and settled in New-England; but one daughter has now numerous descendants in North Carolina and other parts of the South, and from the sons who settled in New-Haven and New-York have sprung families who have spread over the West. It is estimated that the descendants of this great man are now about 1,500 in number, as we are in the fifth generation since he lived. Of all this great number nearly every one has received an invitation to attend the approaching family reunion. All the principal heads of families, at least, have been notified. So far as can be ascertained, they are all people at least of respectability, many of them occupying the first rank, and a large number of them exercising an influence upon the society among which they move, while the number of men and women of mark among them is large.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE OCCASION.

It is hoped that at least a thousand of the EDWARDS race will assemble here on Tuesday and Wednesday next, and preparations on a large scale have been made to receive them. The Rev. E. C. HOOKER, Dr. STRONG, of the *Evangelist*, and several of the wealthiest people here, are going to throw open their houses to entertain the great clan which is to swarm hither. Private parties and dinners are to fill up the intermediate times between the public exercises, which are expected to be of a very interesting character. President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, (descended from Mrs. DWIGHT,) will preside and give the biographical sketch. Rev. TRYON EDWARDS, (descended from JONATHAN EDWARDS the younger) recently appointed President of the Wilson Female College, Hagerstown, Md., will make an address. Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS WOODBRIDGE, (descended from Mrs. WOODBRIDGE) will also speak, together with several others of the direct descendants, more or less known. Nor will the women be unrepresented. Mrs. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, of New-York, (descended from PIERREPONT EDWARDS and from Mrs. POLLOK, of North Carolina,) will make an address; Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARK, of Newbern, N. C., a well-known poetess and editress of the South, (descended from Mrs. POLLOK,) will contribute a poem; and Mrs. SARAH EDWARDS HENSHAW, of Ottawa, Ill., (descended from JONATHAN EDWARDS the younger,) furnishes a song, which will be sung on the occasion. Besides the direct descendants, other distinguished persons have been invited to be present. President MCCOSH, of Princeton College; President STEARNS, of Amherst; Dr. PRIME, of the New-York *Observer*, and Dr. TODD will make addresses. So that there is every reason to conclude that the occasion will be an interesting one. The first day is to be appropriated to formal speeches, each referring to and setting forth some especial period of the life of President EDWARDS. The second day to shorter speeches, ending with a great dinner under a mighty tent, after which this singular assembly will scatter again to their many homes.

L. D. B.

A CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Oceans to be Connected by a Line Entirely Through British Territory—Popularity of the Project in Canada—The Government to Take Hold of It—The Proposed Route and Probable Cost.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 29, 1870.

The project of constructing a continuous line of railway, wholly through British territory, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is by no means a new one; it has been long under discussion and is at length about to prove a reality, for the Dominion Government have decided to take the matter in hand, and with the assistance of the Government of Ontario intend to build it with as little delay as possible. The practicability of the scheme has been questioned, but the more it is inquired into the more feasible it appears. Much of the country through which the line will pass is not very inviting; on the contrary, it is so rugged as to present serious obstacles, which, however, engineers say can be overcome. The worst part of the route is not, as has been supposed, within the North-west Territory proper, far greater obstructions presenting themselves in this Province before reaching the head of Lake Superior. Although no actual surveys have been made, it is ascertained that the difficulty of running a line to Fort Garry, thence to the Pacific, is less formidable than has been represented. The cost of construction will be very great, not so much on account of the difficulties of the route as the fact that few facilities offer for building a road which is much of the way through an unbroken wilderness, with only intervening barren spots, which are worse than if the forest were continuous. The long stretch of prairie will, in some measure, compensate for the heavy work to be done before reaching it, but, it is evident, nevertheless, that the cost of the line will be immense. The road will run too far north of the United States boundary for any assistance to be rendered from that quarter, and as nearly everything used in the construction, and all that is required for the supply of those engaged in the work must be drawn from Ontario, the expenditure will necessarily be greater than if the route were through a settled country. The cost is looked upon by many as too great to be incurred on the sole responsibility of Canada, and it is thought that England should be asked to do her share, because she will profit largely by the building of the proposed Pacific Railway. But no help will be given, unless it may be in the shape of a guarantee for the payment of the interest as a portion of the requisite loan, as in the case of the Intercolonial Railway.

THE STARTING POINT.

It is not probable that anything will be done in the way of making preparations for the building of the proposed railway until the Federal and local Legislatures assemble to give the necessary sanction. The latter will meet in November and the former not until March, so that little can be done before next Summer. Meanwhile the subject is exciting discussion, and so far little opposition is offered to the scheme. The great question will naturally be the starting point, and on the selection of that the chief difference will arise. Montreal and Ottawa have been mentioned, but it may be found desirable to have the connection with the Grand Trunk further west, particularly as Ontario is to bear a large portion of the cost. Montreal and the rest of the Dominion eastward would be sufficiently well served through the connection with the Grand Trunk, however far westward the starting-point might be, and it is apparent that Ontario will never consent to the proposed road starting from Montreal, as in that case it would be of little or no benefit to the extreme western section of the Dominion. As the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial Railways will necessarily form links in the great chain of interoceanic communication, the Dominion to the east of Kingston should be satisfied with the starting-point anywhere west of that place.

THE ROUTE.

Taking Montreal as the point of beginning, the line would doubtless pass considerably north of Ottawa, and not touch Ontario until reaching the mouth of Montreal River at the head of the great Ottawa valley. Supposing, however, it were to strike Pembroke on the Ottawa, a pretty direct route would be obtained to the head of Lake Superior by taking the south side of Lake Nipigon, which is the highest of the lakes of the St. Lawrence range. It is ninety-five miles long, sixty-five wide, and four hundred feet above Lake Superior. Government surveyors have been surveying about the lake, with the view of ascertaining how much land there is capable of settlement. Beyond Lake Nipigon, and nearer Fort William, the greatest difficulties on the route will be encountered. In some places the elevation of the country is a thousand feet above Lake Superior. It remains to be seen if a lower level is obtainable for the proposed line. Parties interested in the project have started lately with the design of finding a more accessible route. From Fort William, which will be left some miles on the south, the route to Fort Garry will be comparatively easy, only about thirty miles of hilly country intervening. According to Mr. WADDINGTON, a number of [illegible] of British Columbia at present in this country, and who take a deep interest in furthering the proposed railway connection with the Pacific, there is no reason to doubt the practicability of running the line through the interior by the Valley of the North Saskatchewan, the River Athabasca, and the Yellow Head, or Leather Pass, to the Upper Fraser River, and descending it to its tributary, the Quesnelle River, and from it across Bute Inlet on the Pacific. A passage through the Rocky Mountains, it appears, may be had at the Leather Pass without much difficulty, it having been discovered that no serious obstacles present themselves. It is said that the advantageous nature of the country is such that in 1862 a party of one hundred and fifty Canadian emigrants made the passage with ease. They left Fort Garry in June, and got through to the settlements on Fraser River in good time. They took with them seventy horses and a hundred and seventy oxen. So gentle was the ascent that they did not know they had passed the ridge of the Rocky Mountains till they found the waters flowing westward. Lord MILTON and Dr. CHEADLE, in their journal, also state that they had unconsciously passed the height of land, and that until they had evidence of the water-flow, they had no suspicion that they were even near the dividing ridge. It is evident, therefore, that the greatest obstacles on the route are to be met with at the point spoken of near the head of Lake Superior, and immediately beyond Lake Nipigon. Difficulties less formidable occur before reaching the last named lake, and a short distance of the route west of Fort William likewise presents obstacles which, however, will be easily enough overcome. To find an easy route all the way would be out of the question, but it is safe to assert that were the facilities of construction as good as they usually are through settled districts, the road would not be more difficult to make than the inter-colonial.

ADVANTAGES OF THE LINE.

With regard to the advantages of the projected Pacific line through Canadian territory, it is claimed to be much shorter than the route through the United States. The distance between New-York and the Pacific is put down at 3,384 miles, while from Montreal, by the Canadian route, it would be 2,950, or 434 miles less than by the former. Adding from Montreal, via the Intercolonial, to Halifax, 824 miles, and 2,467 from Halifax to Liverpool, this route from England would be 500 miles shorter than by way of New-York to the Pacific. This is held to be a decided advantage, and as freight could leave the railway either at Montreal or Quebec, the cost of transportation might be greatly lessened. As a through route the difference in favor of the Canadian one might be of considerable importance in shortening the trip between Liverpool and the Pacific Coast. Of course it is calculated that something more than the mere traffic and travel between the different Provinces of the Dominion would be secured by the construction of the Intercolonial and Pacific railways, for a continuous line from ocean to ocean, would unquestionably draw a large share of the carrying trade between Eastern Asia and Europe across this continent; in fact it would be counted a rival to the existing Pacific Railway. The Canadian Government having in view the annexation of British Columbia to the Dominion, and that of the North-west being an accomplished fact, appear to think a railway to the Pacific a necessity, particularly as the Intercolonial, which of itself could never be expected to pay, will require a more extensive feeder than the Grand Trunk.

ITS COST.

There can hardly be any question as to the need of such a line some time hence, for the union of British North America would certainly be better secured by it, but it may be well doubted if the resources of the country are adequate to the demand that will be made upon them when the road comes to be built. The expenditure of some eighty or one hundred millions of dollars, in the present circumstances of the country, would be too much to bear, yet the attempt is to be made. The enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals—a much needed improvement—would have been more popular, and it is evident that a mistake is being made in committing the country to a Pacific Railway when the demand for the improvement of the present channels of trade is so loudly demanded. There has, beside, been so much jobbery and corruption in connection with railways constructed, or aided in their construction by the Government, that the propriety of their undertaking such a vast enterprise as the Pacific Railway may well excite discussion and create distrust in the public mind. No well grounded hope can be indulged that the scheme will either be abandoned or left to a company to build, therefore next Spring may witness the greatest excitement we have had for many years.

Robberies on the Plains—How it Feels to be Called Upon to Stand and Deliver.

A passenger by WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s stage-coach across the Plains, in writing to the Helena *Herald*, says:

Reaching Pleasant Valley, about 9 P. M. Thursday, I saw indications of some anxiety on the part of the driver and guard, both of whom were armed with shot-guns and revolvers. We passed the first station south of Pleasant Valley safely. But it was between this and the next that we expected the fun. Lieut. HAMILTON, of Fort Ellis, was with me, and the three Chinamen. I only had one weapon of defense. We were all now watchful, and as the coach ascended from the bed of Dry Creek, this is what caught our ears: Click! click! click! "Halt!" and like an apparition, the road agents sprang from the rocks a few feet from the coach. One drew his Henry rifle on the leaders, the next on the driver, and the third paid his compliments to the lieutenant and myself by placing the muzzle of his needle-gun in rather uncomfortable proximity to our ears, and, as the driver pithily remarked, "the muzzles of them rifles appeared as large as a nine-inch stove-pipe." I instantly seized my "navy," but a touch of caution from HAMILTON advised patience. Not knowing what the issue of the affair might be, I concealed my money in the cushion of my seat, by cutting a hole in the leather; my companion had previously placed his in the band of his drawers. The Chinamen had by this time awoke and began their gibberish. I silenced them, and they noted the progress of affairs outside. The driver put on the brake the moment they challenged him. He asked what they wanted?

"The treasure-boxes," said they.

"All right," said the driver, "here they are," and threw out the light one (from Virginia City, I believe.)

"You have another of these fish?" said the leader.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Throw it out," was the command.

This was done, and stepping aside he picked up an ax and began chopping the light one open. It took him full fifteen minutes, and hard work at that. He emptied its contents.

"There's nothing in that box," he said, evidently much enraged.

He next attacked the Helena box, which contained about $6,000, I believe. He remarked to the driver during the progress of opening the boxes, that he was sorry to detain us so long, but it could not be helped; that these things would occur in the best regulated families.

"Are there any passengers aboard," he said, when he got through with the boxes.

"Yes," said the driver, "three Chinamen and two white men."

"Get out, John," in a voice that could not be mistaken. We told the boys to get out. They were very unwilling to do so, but they finally turned out. The leader held his rifle to their heads and demanded their money. With many protestations of poverty they said they had none. One said, "Two dollars hap allee, no more." They would not be satisfied, but with fearful imprecations they told them that they would shoot them where they stood if they did not disgorge. One by one he stripped off their clothes and boots and took what they had. The third and last, who had the largest amount of money, ($1,700,) strung around his neck or in a belt, he handled very roughly. He took his long, heavy queue [illegible] and ripped it, and tore his coat from top to bottom, and the gold fell out with a heavy thud to the ground. Having finished, they ordered them into the coach, and told the driver to "go on," much to our relief, indeed, for I fully expected that we would be next. We cannot explain their partiality in our favor, but think that they were afraid to attempt to force us out.

"I could have easily killed two of them, but it would have been at the expense of the life of one of the men on the box, an issue which I did not like to force. The hind curtains being down, none of them could observe our movements—hence, I had the 'drop' on any one of them, except the man who covered the driver, who was a little too far. This ended my experience with the road agents of Montana, of whom I have heard and read so much.

Outrage by Fishermen—They Steal [illegible] and Fire a Private [illegible]

A party of about 100 fishermen, from a fleet [illegible] lay in the harbor of [illegible], Me., Monday, about midnight, proceeded to a house [illegible] and though received with [illegible] Cape Cod and Cape Ann.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Cost of Small Nationalities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The hyperbole of popular comparisons of measurement may exaggerate contrasts, but they make them impressive. [illegible]

Let us glance at the status of these small nationalities as they appear in the scale of dignity. They are the "unprotected females" in the community of European nations. [illegible] Her very weakness is her safety. She feels and trusts it as such. She believes it will enlist some stout and gallant champion in her defense, should she be assaulted by a ruffian. [illegible] these small nationalities. And it is a wonder that enlightened patriotism can see in them a reason for independent existence. Their subjects are yet as patriotic as those of the Great Powers, and as intelligent, doubtless. But, with all this patriotism, they must at times see and feel how the pigmy stature of their State dwarfs their own political status. What is their opinion, what is their political entity worth, when weighed against that of the same number of Englishmen, French, Prussians or Russians? What is the weight of their Government's opinion or ability in a great "question" that moves Christendom?

Let us glance at the reason and value of these small nationalities in the light of the freedom, the liberal institutions, and the general "rights of man," which they procure and maintain for their subjects or citizens. Take Ireland, for example. Could any form of independent nationality, under a constitutional monarchy, or a republic, raise an Irishman one political inch above an Englishman on the sister island, or in any quality or enjoyment of freedom by which to speak, move or act in "the pursuit of happiness"? Would the "repeal of the Union," or a republic, cheapen a single acre of land, or even confiscate one to a new owner without pay to somebody? Ireland elects and sends to the Imperial Parliament more representatives *pro rata* of her population than she would be allowed to send to Washington were she united to the American Republic. If independent, would she send more or better representatives to Dublin? If she could and did, could and would they be more unanimous at Dublin than in London, or make better laws for the best good of her people, than they could if equally honest and united in the British Parliament? In a word, could any form of national independence give an Irishman in Ireland a single possibility of freedom in "the pursuit of happiness" which he cannot enjoy or reach as a subject of the United Kingdom on the same footing as an Englishman in England?

We might go around the whole circle of would-be independent nationalities, and apply the same questions to them. Crossing the diameter of this circle, what, may we ask, can the subjects of the two Danubian Principalities be, enjoy, or hope more than they could if they were part and parcel of the Austrian Empire? What possibilities of progress, freedom, political dignity and material prosperity can the motley populations of European Turkey attain under the Mohammedan rule of Constantinople, which they could not possess under the Russian sceptre at St. Petersburg? What liberties do the few millions of Sweden enjoy, or pretend to, which the population of Denmark do not possess and use? What is the *raison d'être*? Wherein does it pay, in political privilege or status, to keep up two independent nationalities for Spain and Portugal? To use a term more familiar to the American than perhaps to any other community, these old sovereignties do not pay, in dignity, strength and freedom, for what they expend themselves to keep up their independent existence.

But, in some cases at least, where one of these small nationalities has paid out of its own pocket a farthing for its own deceptive and fruitless independence, the "Great Powers" around it have paid a pound sterling as their annuity on this life assurance policy. If any thoughtful reader thinks this an aggravated estimate, let him just glance at the causes of all the wars in Europe for the last two hundred years, at the "wars of succession," or wars to maintain a "balance of power." Let him analyse the composition of the English national debt, and see how much the nationality of Spain has cost the English people, and how they have been paid in ingratitude and indignity for their money and their blood. Why, a few days ago the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, stated that England's bill of costs in the Crimean War was £80,000,000 in money, not counting the blood she poured out like water in the struggle. Now $400,000,000, not counting the sacrifice of precious life, was a pretty large sum to sweat out of the incomes and industries of the English people in less than two years. It was a pretty large sum for them to pay for the sham *autonomy* of two Danubian provinces, or even for the existence of Turkey itself as an independent nationality. But this sum is small compared with the cost of Belgium to England. It involved a great expense to France and other outside nations to rive that small country from Holland, one of the freest and most solidly prosperous nations in Europe; one of the first maritime countries in the world, of which Belgium formed a part, and from which she could have derived as much advantage as any section of the Netherlands. Well, from the time this new nationality was first set upon its feet, its "protection" has cost England more than it has Belgium itself. Although three or four other Great Powers signed the guarantee papers with her, she knows that not one of them attached more obligation to the compact than to the old vitiated Treaty of Vienna; that not one [illegible]

Mining Operations at Hallett's Point.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago you published an article [illegible] in reference to the above work. This is not the proper time nor is it my province to enter into a history of the impediments and annoyances with which certain parties have sedulously endeavored, from the very commencement, to embarrass these operations. The documents are on file in Washington, to be used when wanted; it appears, however, to be the proper moment to acquaint the intelligent and candid readers of your journal with the real views and intentions of the Government in reference to the interesting and important operations as at present carried on at Hallett's Point, Hell Gate.

The Government, well aware of the necessity as to the ultimate removal of these obstructions, and of creating a clear draft of from twenty-five to thirty feet, intrusted the carrying out of important works to the engineer in charge, [illegible] to Hallett's Point, upon the following plan: The situation of the reef suggested, naturally, the idea of attacking the rock at its base by mining operations, which method has been applied and carried out in England, Scotland and Egypt, with the most satisfactory results. To accomplish this object in view, the engineer in charge ordered a shaft to be sunk on the shore line, at Hallett's Point, of the following dimensions: Length, 118 feet; cross-section, 95 feet; datum line, 30 feet below mean low water. From this floor line of thirty feet below mean low water, eight respective headings or tunnels are now being driven under the East River, of the following dimensions—from 190 to 300 feet forward, and the headings from eight to ten feet diameter. Having reached the length of fifty feet forward, the gallery of the first curve will be struck. [illegible]

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINING OPERATIONS AT HALLETT'S POINT.

HELL GATE, Monday, Aug. 29, 1870.

THE MARATHON, N. Y., SUICIDE.

Further Particulars of the Case—Consequences of Impeaching a Wife's Virtue—Slander, Jealousy and Death.

The Binghamton *Republican* has the following additional particulars of the suicide of Mr. BAUM, at Marathon, N. Y., on Tuesday last:

Mrs. BAUM, previous to her marriage with Mr. BAUM, was Mrs. P. G. DANN, the widow of a soldier who died during the late war. Previous to the death of her first husband, she lived at Virgil, Cortland County, and after his death she removed to Marathon with her children, two boys, now aged respectively about twelve and fourteen years. At Marathon she opened a millinery shop, and by that occupation earned a livelihood for herself and family. Before her last marriage, the gossipers of the village circulated some scandal about her, but Mr. BAUM was satisfied that the stories were without foundation in truth, and their wedding occurred last June. [illegible]

Death of Mrs. O'Donovan (Rossa).

The Charleston *Courier* of the 3d inst. says that "the mother of the distinguished Irish martyr, now wearing out an inglorious existence in a British prison, when his valor and eloquence might be illustrated in the cause of his country, [illegible]

CURRENT NOTES.

The Philadelphia German Hebrews have just finished the building of a new synagogue.

Watermelons are sold in the market of Alton, Ill., at five cents each.

The oldest man in Illinois is Mr. MICHAEL HILEMAN, of Ward's Grove. He has passed his 102d year.

The Missourian Gen. STERLING PRICE left property to his heirs valued at $1,000,000.

A tender-hearted (?) lady at Montreal, Canada, tried to pour lead into the ear of her husband the other night while he slept. He caught her in the act and disfigured her for life.

The Northampton, Mass., barbers are at swords points owing to the action by one of their number, who insists on violating the law of the Society, and opening his shop on the Sabbath.

An insane citizen of Montpelier, Vt., who has the reputation of being very wealthy, recently turned his attention to the trade of the burglar, and was arrested in the act of stripping a house from attic to cellar.

All the stock owned by the State of Virginia, in the Richmond and Danville Railroad, has been purchased by the private stockholders of the Company, as per order of the Legislature.

The census returns show a considerable increase in the population of the oil and coal cities of Pennsylvania.

A new oil well was discovered last week on a tract of 4,800 acres, located in Pine Grove and President townships, near Oil City, Penn. The excavation is entirely new, and is expected to be very productive.

The continued drouth will render the peach season shorter this year than usual, so that those who wait for larger peaches to can for Winter had better procure the best in the market just now, rather than wait longer and fare worse.

An order has been issued from the Headquarters of the Department of Texas directing soldiers to wear the cartridge-belt across the shoulders, as the medical officers of the army are of opinion that the support of it entirely from the waist-belt produces *hæmaturia*.

A young man named WM. A. THOMPSON lost his life, at Franklin, Penn., a few days since, by the explosion of torpedoes. The explosion occurred while he was taking them to a farm at some distance, killing the horses, as well as himself.

Two women, of the same name, quarreled about the possession of a bedstead, last week, at Boston. A third party interfered, with very serious consequences to herself, for the combatants saw in her a cause for united indignation, and almost scalded her to death with a kettle of boiling water.

C. D. LEAVENWORTH, of New-Milford, Conn., is about to commence suit against the Housatonic Railroad Company to recover $5,000 as compensation for the loss of a son, who lost his life while in the employ of the Company as brakeman.

HENRY WELSH, an old soldier of the East Indian Revolution, blew his brains out with a musket last week at London, Canada. He had been a sufferer for many years from the effects of a wound on the forehead, and preferred death to further torture.

The wife of Sir JOHN YOUNG, Governor-General of Canada, having determined to get her name into the papers for doing something worthy of the dames of old, has notified her intention of presenting a sword of honor to Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERLAIN for his bravery at the front during the Fenian invasion.

A genuine case of death from a broken heart is reported from Troy, N. Y. A French woman was deserted in that city by her husband some time since, and left in an almost destitute condition to take charge of an infant child and maintain herself. The responsibility was too great. She sunk under a crushing weight of loneliness and despair, and died last week of a broken heart.

After many years of wholesome agitation, Philadelphia is at last to have a House of Correction, or "River Farm," for teaching bad boys and girls to behave themselves. The main building will be 540 feet by 60, and the wings 300 by 50. It will cost the handsome sum of $900,300, and be ready for occupation in three years.

A young woman at North Salem, Ohio, recently attempted to murder her illegitimate child by taking it into a field and placing a large stone over it. Some boys found the little innocent in a short time afterward, and had the inhuman mother arrested.

An enterprising individual at La Crosse, Wis., persuaded the Common Councilors that it would be a good investment to allow him to throw saw-dust upon the two principal thoroughfares at a cost of $600. They didn't see through the swindle until the wind came rolling along from the prairie, and then they were unable to "see" it, for there was too much dust—saw-dust—in their eyes.

Columbia, S. C., has an ice factory where, at an expense of $11,000, from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of ice can be turned out per week. The process of manufacture is simple: The ammonia is heated in a boiler, and conveyed through a pipe to a cooling box, and thence to a tank, where the water intended to be frozen is kept in several tin boxes. The boxes are 3 feet long, 7 inches wide, and 3 inches deep.

A man of expensive habits, about thirty years of age, recently engaged the affections of the only daughter of a wealthy merchant at Newton, Ind., and carried her off to a neighboring town, where they were married on the strength of a forged signature. The father overtook them in a few days, threw the bridegroom into prison on a charge of forgery, and returned home with his daughter, who, by the way, has not yet seen her fourteenth birthday.

The disgraceful fight in a Vermont Courtroom, the other day, seems to have had its effect already in another quarter nearer home to us. A few days since, while Justice NEWBERRY, of Brunswick, was engaged in considering a case in which NORMAN GANGER is the plaintiff, and WILLIAM WAGER the defendant, the latter gentlemen outraged all rules of propriety by falling upon one another in a brutal manner, with the intention of settling the differences without hearing the decision of the Court. GANGER's son-in-law took part in the fight, and knocked WAGER insensible with a stone. WAGER's wounds are of such a serious nature that he is not expected to live. If Justice NEWBERRY does not make an example of GANGER, he has no right to the name of Judge.

A gentleman who has lived in a musquito neighborhood for several years, and has had a good opportunity to study the effects of having been bitten, now appears in the character of a humanitarian of the Bergh order, and advises his friends not to battle with musquitoes when they desire to drink human blood. "A good remedy for the bite," says the humanitarian, "is to let the biting operation be continued until finished. If, when the insect has alighted, inserted his beak and injected the poison, the hand of the victim comes down and finishes the insect's earthly career, the poison remains in the wound, and pain is experienced. If, however, the operation is not interrupted, and the voracious monster has leave to drink his fill, he naturally draws back into his own abdominal cavities the rankling poison, in company with the sufferer's blood. The sufferer will then feel but little inconvenience from the bite."

Within the same space of time, we know of no public official in the country who receives so many singular letters as the St. Louis, Mo., Chief of Police. His latest correspondent is a Mrs. LYDIA A. BOSSART, of Arlington, in that State. We extract the following from her letter: "My husband left here on the 30th of last July. He left home without a cause. I know a woman is at the bottom of this. He is a blacksmith by trade. His arms are full of India-ink marks of different figures, with a star on his wrist, near his hand, and a picture of a female on his thigh. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, light blue eyes, broad shouldered, heavy set. He had no whiskers, but had a mustache when he left. He has followed the sea, but has not for some years. He may be working in some of the machine or railroad shops around St. Louis. If you can find him I will reward you with $20. The charges I have against him are for brutally treating me, desertion and threatening my life. You will have to go cautious, for I presume he is on the lookout. If you cannot find him I will advertise him all over the United States, and I will catch him at any expense, if it takes the last dollar I have in the world."

Pittsburg, like New-York, occasionally indulges in mysteries. A gentleman named MCINTYRE recently escaped assassination at the hands of some unknown man or men, as already reported in the TIMES, and the detectives have since been working like beavers for a "clew." In the struggle with his assailants, Mr. MCINTYRE struck one of them a heavy blow on the head, and wounded another with his revolver. A few nights since the detectives thought they had found their man, in the person of a Mr. KERR, who appeared to be suffering a good deal from the effects of a broken head. The evidence seemed very strong against him, when the wife—heroic woman that she is—came to the rescue, and swore that the wound had been inflicted by a poker in her own hands. It was an incised wound, just such as might have been caused by a sharp iron instrument, and being thoroughly convinced of the truth of the woman's story from the earnestness of her manner and general "woman's rights" appearance, the Magistrate had nothing to do but discharge the ill-used husband from custody.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Probable Murder in Madison-square—Serious Affrays and Fatal Accidents—Attempted Suicide—Fatal Result of the Gasoline Fire.

A number of those forlorn creatures who infest the public parks by day and sleep in the Station-house lodging-rooms at night, who are known as "bummers," were in Madison-square at an early hour yesterday, among them being PAUL GOTTBERG, WILLIAM BROWN, JOHN GARATY and EDWARD SHERIDAN. The three latter began to quarrel with GOTTBERG, and presently seizing him, searched his pocket, but found nothing but a knife and a file, ground to a very fine edge, making it a dangerous weapon. They took these articles, and GOTTBERG resenting the appropriation they made another onset upon him, during which BROWN stabbed him in the abdomen with the file, making a deep and ghastly wound. The noise of the scuffle had before this attracted the attention of Officer CURTIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who, running up, arrived at the moment the stabbing was done, and although most of the party succeeded in getting away, he arrested BROWN, GARATY and SHERIDAN, whom, with the wounded man, by the help of other officers who came to his assistance, he got to the Station-house. A surgeon was called, who pronounced the wound of GOTTBERG to be necessarily fatal, and he was removed immediately to Bellevue Hospital. He is yet alive, but is not expected to recover. The assailants were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded by Justice COX to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon GOTTBERG.

An affray occurred at a late hour Saturday night, at the corner of First-avenue and Thirtieth-street, during which JAMES BEECHER was severely injured about the head by THOMAS SULLIVAN and JAMES H. HAYS. All of the parties were arrested by Officer ROSE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and, being arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, were committed for trial.

JOHN MCGRAW was assaulted, yesterday morning, at No. 43 Laurens-street, by some unknown person or persons, and struck on the head with a blunt instrument, receiving a serious injury. One WALTER PRICE was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the crime, and is held at the Eighth Precinct Station-house to await the result of an investigation.

JOHN CUSICK, seventy years of age, yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, fell from a third-story window of No. 73 Baxter-street to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. The body was removed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and an inquest held by Coroner FLYNN, a verdict of accidental death being rendered.

WILLIAM MILLER, a native of Ireland, twenty-one years of age, a laborer, who lived at No. 407 West Twenty-fifth-street, Saturday afternoon, fell from a new building in Twenty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, and died of his injuries a few hours afterward. An inquest was held by Coroner FLYNN, and a verdict rendered of accidental death.

The remains of a male child, which had been prematurely born, were found, yesterday morning, by CHARLES KEYSER, of No. 26 Allen-street, on a pile of paving stones at the corner of Chrystie and Grand streets. He took them to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where they are held for an investigation by Coroner FLYNN.

JAMES SIMPSON, thirty-four years of age, about 2 o'clock yesterday, fell from the roof of his house, No. 534 Tenth-avenue, where he had gone to sleep, and received a concussion of the brain. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

OWEN WINTERS, a native of Germany, living at No. 402 West Thirty-fifth-street, yesterday morning fell from a second-story window to the sidewalk, receiving severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES CLARK, a hackman, twenty-two years of age, living at No. 447 Pearl-street, yesterday morning attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum, but failed to accomplish more than a severe sickness, requiring his removal to the Park Hospital. The cause of the attempt has not been ascertained.

LORENZO SHEPHARD, a boatman, at an early hour yesterday morning, saw Officer GEARY, of the Eighth Precinct, and THOMAS MCCREADY, of No 16 Grand-street, standing in conversation at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway. He approached them and announced that he was a General Roundsman from Police Head-quarters, and would have to arrest them, but would forbear if paid $5. Officer GEARY knew this was not the way General Roundsmen do business, and arrested SHEPHARD for personating an officer. He was arraigned before Justice COX, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

An unknown man was found yesterday morning in the rear of No. 29 Baxter-street, and no marks of violence being upon the body, it was supposed he had died from natural causes. The body was removed to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

WM. MANSON, aged thirteen years, living at No. 427 West Thirty-second-street, was severely burned by the explosion of some powder with which he was playing on the sidewalk in front of his home yesterday.

An affray occurred at an early hour at the corner of Houston and Norfolk streets, in which CHARLES BROMP, of No. 773 East Houston-street, was cut in the face by FREDERICK MEYERS, who was arrested and is held for trial. The wound of BROMP is not serious.

MARGARET HOPPER, a vagrant, was found early yesterday morning at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, and taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, where she gave birth to a male child. Mother and child have been taken to Bellevue Hospital, where both are doing as well as could be expected.

Capt. SIMON PEPPER died yesterday at the Park Hospital, from the effect of the burns it will be remembered he received at the gasoline fire at No. 120 Maiden-lane several days ago. An inquest will be held, and a full investigation of the disaster made.

Friday evening CHRISTIAN GUNTHER, aged sixty-nine years, and his wife, CHRISTINA, aged seventy-five years, were found in a dying condition at No. 40 Chrystie-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the man died yesterday, all efforts to restore his strength having failed. An inquest will be held in the case.

JOHN O'BRIEN, a laborer, forty-five years of age, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received by the premature explosion of a blast in Westchester County, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

An examination was had before Justice COX at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of CLARK KING, a clerk in the employ of PHELPS, DODGE & CO., for swindling MARY ANN FITZGERALD out of $100. The evidence showed clearly that the complainant is of unsound mind, and the charge was dismissed.

At an early hour Saturday morning Officers STEPHENS and BOLSTER, of the Fifth Precinct, were called into the saloon at the corner of Greenwich and Vestry streets, by a disturbance, and arrested JAMES KELLY, of No. 74 Morton-street, CHARLES SMITH, No. 16 Renwick-street, and CHARLES DALY, of No. 535 Canal-street. While taking them to the Station-house in Leonard-street DALY broke away at the corner of Greenwich and Watts streets and escaped, but was subsequently arrested by Detective FIELD and locked up with his companions. Just as he broke from the officers he was seen to throw something away, and search being made, the officers found a double-cased gold watch, No. 7,287, WM. ROBINSON, Liverpool, maker. It is supposed that the watch has been stolen, and it is held for identification.

The Law Courts for September.

Today, some of the law Courts, which have taken the usual Summer vacation, will commence business. Two branches of the Supreme Court, (Chambers and Oyer and Terminer,) two of the Superior Court, two of the Common Pleas, three of the Marine Court, the Surrogate's Court, (on Tuesday,) and the Court of General Sessions, will resume their duties. In the Supreme Court Chambers, Judge INGRAHAM will preside during the entire month. The calendar of this branch embraces about 150 causes. Some of them are of much public importance, and when brought on will produce a sensation, not only among politicians, but some of the well-known business men of New-York will feel a deep interest in the results. It would not be proper, in advance, to indicate the nature of the litigation going on in the Supreme Court, but we may say that some astounding frauds of railway, insurance and other companies are about to be divulged. We do not intimate that they are of such a nature as to warrant the action of the Grand Jury. The parties seeking redress have gone into the civil Courts. The nature of the grievances will be divulged as soon as they are presented in Court. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM, the oldest and most experienced Judge on the Bench of this City, will no doubt see to it that equal and exact justice is measured out to all concerned.

Judge BARNARD is announced to hold the Oyer and Terminer in Circuit Room, Part I., commencing at 11 A. M. today. [illegible] to the laws of this State, there will be two Grand Juries being in session in this City at the same time, and one Grand Jury has been summoned for the Court of General Sessions, which we are informed will be only sworn in and discharged by Judge BARNARD, as the latter Court, it is presumed that the Oyer and Terminer, which for a long time past has been adjourned from week to week without doing anything, will be adjourned today without having any business to do.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS will commence his first term of Court after the Summer vacation to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, at which time the calendar of contested wills is to be called, and all counselors interested are asked to attend at that time, and have their causes set down for some specified day unless then disposed of.

The Marine Court has an unusually large calendar for the month. It consists of [illegible] causes, some of which are of a highly important character. Since the enlargement of the jurisdiction, and the increase in the number of the Judges, this has become one of our most important tribunals of civil law and justice. Judge CURTIS will preside during the month in Trial Term, Part I., and Judge JOACHIMSEN in Part II. Judge GROSS will sit at Chambers and Special Term. The following assignments have been made for the balance of the year 1870:

Trial Term—Part I.—September Term, Justice Curtis; October Term, Justice Shea; November Term, Justice Tracy; December Term, Justice Gross.

Trial Term—Part II.—September Term, Justice Joachimsen; October Term, Justice Tracy; November Term, Justice Shea; December Term, Justice Alker.

Special Term—Chambers—September Term, Justice Gross; October Term, Justice Curtis; November Term, Justice Alker; December Term, Justice Joachimsen.

General Term—September Term, Justices Alker, Gross and Tracy; October Term, Justices Curtis, Shea and Joachimsen; November Term, Justices Alker, Gross and Shea; December Term, Justices Curtis, Tracy and Joachimsen.

The want of sufficient rooms for the accommodation of the Court and Clerk has compelled the above assignments for the residue of the present year. As soon as this want shall have been obviated, arrangements for an additional Trial Term, and change of the time of holding General Term, by as many of the Judges as are qualified to hear the appeals, will be made.

LAWRENCE CLANCY, Clerk.

In the Superior Court, the Special Term will be held by Judge FREEDMAN, during the first two weeks, and by Judge JONES the last two weeks. In Common Pleas, Special Term, Judge JOSEPH F. DALY will preside the first two weeks, and Chief Judge CHARLES P. DALY the last two.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the following order has been made:

Ordered, that no arguments will be heard of cases on the General Calendar at the General Term in September. The General Term for September will be adjourned to the fourth Monday of September, at which only the appeals from non-enumerated motions will be taken up. Also, ordered, that a new calendar shall be made out for the November Term, and no case shall be placed thereon except on a new note of issue, to be filed with the Clerk ten days before the meeting of the General Term. Hereafter, causes on the calendar shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with the appeals from non-enumerated motions. All motions to correct the calendar, and for dismissal of appeals, must be made during the first week of the Term, and may be noticed for any day during the week. Lastly, it has been ordered that hereafter all causes marked "down" will not be put on the calendar unless by special order of the Court.

In connection with our statement in regard to the Supreme Court Chambers, it is proper to remark that there are at the present time a large number of volumes of records, consisting of Judges' minute-books, &c., which are lying, and have been so for months, in a most exposed position on the floor of one of the ante-rooms of this branch of the Court. Some of these books, especially those containing the minutes of 1865 and 1867, have in some way disappeared, and advertisements are now being published with a view to a recovery of the valuable missing books. It is more than hinted that certain well known characters have spirited them away for purposes of their own. Precious records of this description ought certainly to be under the lock and key, either of the Judge at Chambers or the Clerk thereof.

The Turner Cadets at Carlstadt.

The juvenile corps of Turner Cadets, who on Saturday took their departure from the Turners' Hall, in Orchard-street, for Carlstadt, spent the day there yesterday, and had a jolly time. They were entertained by the Carlstadt Turnvereins, who had turned out in full force to receive them. Under their instructor, Mr. BENNECKE, they passed through a series of military evolutions, in which these youngsters, who are regularly officered, are very efficient. The two Turner rifle companies who accompanied them were engaged in rifle practice during the day. Today the whole party will return to the City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MOTION CALENDAR.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	O'Connor vs. Halloran.	29	Hutchinson vs. Hedges.
2	Schloss vs. Schloss.	30	Miller vs. Bunster.
3	Schomaker vs. Brown.	31	The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Finican.
4	Watkins vs. Merritt.	33	Butterworth vs. Valkening.
5	Parker vs. Shay.	33	Davis vs. Whitner.
6	Weil vs. Selms.	34	Groden vs. Strauss.
7	Hunt vs. Peine.	35	Kain vs. Delano.
8	Ceccarini vs. Fitzhugh, Jr.	36	Merritt vs. Hall.
9	Wilson vs. Wilkinson.	37	Whitehead vs. Kennedy.
10	Third-av. Bank of New-York vs. Wheeler, Jr.	38	Powers vs. Griswold.
11	Gillespie vs. Gillespie.	39	Powers vs. Griswold.
12	Olwell vs. Hayes & Thompson.	40	Cushman vs. Rowland.
13	Gulick vs. Purdy & Fullerton.	41	Sprague vs. Sprague.
14	Miller vs. Burngler.	42	Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Shay.
15	Laranberg vs. Kretz.	43	In re McCormack vs. Harper.
16	The Mut. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Capen.	44	Howes vs. Vail.
17	Banker vs. Seaman.	45	Walsh vs. Mosher.
18	Rowe vs. Frank.	46	Ebard vs. Steinker.
19	Kirkpatrick vs. Dodge.	47	Mercantile Ins. Co. vs. Shay.
20	Dodd vs. Rivington.	48	Neiss vs. Parr.
21	Leggett vs. Miller.	49	Pencil vs. Hovey.
22	Chamberlain vs. Startzkeber.	50	Rummell vs. Knecht.
23	McGown vs. McGown.	51	The People, &c., vs. The Father Matthew Society.
24	Caldwell vs. Taylor.		
25	Leger vs. Cohen.		
26	Leger vs. Cohen.		
27	Leger vs. Cohen.		
28	Lanahaar vs. Finck.		

GENERAL CALENDAR.

52	Stow vs. Cogswell.	67	Ball vs. H. R. R. R. Co.
53	Christoph vs. Christoph.	68	Snyder vs. Gallagher.
54	New-York Gold Exchange Bank vs. Yzquierdo.	69	Kinner vs. Perkins.
55	In re Harsell—guardianship, &c.	70	Hutchinson vs. Hodges.
56	Fingleton vs. Stapleton.	71	Elias vs. Elias.
57	Frankel vs. Marks.	72	Radford vs. Leckler.
58	Wallworth vs. Wallworth.	73	Mulcaley vs. Smith.
59	Kneeland vs. Merritt.	74	Weghausen vs. Weghausen.
60	Lester vs. Cohen.	75	Trevor vs. Chic., R. I. & Pac. R. R. Co.
61	Leurs vs. Freund.	76	Walsh vs. Murray, Jr.
62	Brown vs. Robinson.	77	Snedecker vs. Husted.
63	Fellows vs. Swift.	78	Parker, Jr., vs. Brett.
64	Van Slyck vs. Avery.	79	Kneeland vs. Dawson.
65	Quackenbush vs. Lynes.	80	Richards vs. Stillwell.
66	Dimmick vs. Wheaton.	81	Fitch vs. Patterson.
		82	In the matter of De Peyster.
		83	Casey vs. Blair.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1439	Friend vs. Friedman.	1066	Pelton vs. Coulter.
1534	Legraine vs. Dodd.	1211	Schiff vs. Greensweig.
673	Underhill vs. Cleveland.	1245	Allerton vs. Flood.
674	Same vs. Same.	1270	Meyer vs. Gallagher.
942	Waters vs. Hagar.	1371	Field vs. Steinfeldt.
955	Hurd vs. Keller.	1287	Kramer vs. Graeff.
1006	Curry vs. Nicolson Pavement Co.	1317	Casey vs. Deegan.
		1320	Jones vs. Backus.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1365	Froleck vs. Clare.	1521	Ferris vs. Merrell.
1446	McGuire vs. Stark.	1555	Strauss vs. Herman.
1449	Ferguson vs. Peckhardt.	1561	Morrison vs. Divine.
1456	Brown vs. Cannon, Jr.	1763	Erlbach vs. Strauss.
1485	Briggs vs. Smith, Jr.	1808½	Matthews vs. O'Brien.
1488	Gilmour vs. Johnson.	2039	Hoelbe vs. Christopher.
1551	Schwarz vs. Neshoke.	2084	Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Adam P. Lang; rape.	7	The People vs. Kittie Harrison and Charles Smith; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Joseph Ryan; burglary.	8	The People vs. Simon Bernard; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Joseph Squier; false pretenses.	9	The People vs. Thomas Sharkey; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Thomas O'Brien; felonious assault and battery.	10	The People vs. Edward Gallagher; larceny from the person.
5	The People vs. Joseph Gregory; grand larceny.		
6	The People vs. Charles Martin; grand larceny.		

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Agnuliet et al. vs. Gibbons; the attachment will be set aside on payment by defendant of sheriff's fees; Sheriff's bill to be taxed.

Deering vs. Leake; motion for receiver denied.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 3.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	[illegible]	100	Mer. U. Ex.	15¼
24,500	do.	110¼	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	90⅞
75,000	do.	b.3.110⅛	100	do.	b. c. 91
5,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	106⅛	100	Erie R.	22⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	62½	200	Reading R.	97⅞
10,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	48	1000	do.	97
5,000	N. C. Car. St. 6s, n.	22	100	do.	s3 97
5,000	Cen. P. R. G. bds.	89½	100	L. S. & M. S. R.	92½
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. bds.	98½	400	do.	92¼
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	97	100	Panama R.	63
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	100	400	Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
4,000	Clev. & P. 2d.	100	200	do.	[illegible]
5,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	92	100	C. & N. W. Pref.	87½
5	Com. Nat. Bk.	104¾	100	Chi. & R. I. & P.	113⅞
125	Phenix Bank	100	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	113¾
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	121	100	do.	113½
100	do.	b. c. 121¼	100	do.	113⅝

100	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Con. Coal of Md.	[illegible]	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. G.	[illegible]
100	Am. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Alt. Pref.	[illegible]
100	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]	100	Del. L. & W. R.	109½
[illegible]	do.	b. c. [illegible]	100	N. J. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	Mor. & Es. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	Col. C. & I. C. R.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	100	Dub. & S. C. R.	109

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	[illegible]	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	[illegible]	40,000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 R.	[illegible]	100	Erie R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C.	[illegible]	100	L. S. & M. S. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	300	Ill. Cen. R.	b. c. 133
2,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	89½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	80
2,000	Harlem 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88
100	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅛
100	do.	[illegible]	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	62⅞
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	[illegible]	300	Tol. W. & W.	52
100	Am. M. U. Ex.	b30 41¼	600	Ohio & M. R.	88
100	do.	41⅞	200	Mor. & Es. R.	89
100	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	200	Del. L. & W. R.	101⅝
100	Col. C. & Ind. C.	17¾	100	H. & St. J. R. Pr.	114¾

MONDAY, Sept. 5—A. M.

The extraordinary events at Sedan on Friday afford reasonable hope that the war is over, at least as between Prussia and the French Armies. Stirring events in Paris may prolong the political trouble a few weeks, but the great fighting in the field, we apprehend, is practically at an end. Next to the almost universal and lively sympathy down town in the brilliant successes of United Germany, is the hearty rejoicing, as a proper sentiment of common humanity, rather than with mere reference to the effect upon trade, that the terrific work of slaughter of the past four weeks is brought to a pause. Of course, Wall-street opinions will differ, as usual, as to how far the restoration of Peace should bring down the price of Gold. Fortunately the unvarying successes of the German arms through the month of August had gradually reversed the first considerable advance in Gold after the declaration of War in July, while our prompt and important shipments of Gold had reacted, almost instantaneously, upon the London Money market, and largely influenced the recovery in the American Funds abroad. In place of tempting further remittances to New-York of United States 5-20s, these Gold exports, so timely and in such liberal sums, really increased the favor with which these Bonds are held in England and on the Continent, and already before the decisive news of Saturday, the orders of the London and Frankfort markets were to take back part of the Bonds sold in New-York on the outbreak of the trouble. That these orders will now be largely increased, we have every reason to believe, and whatever may be the course of Gold we look to see our 5-20s and other Gold-bearing Public Funds of the United States, rapidly appreciate to the par of Gold, as they stood early in July. Nor is the operation of buying these Bonds and selling Gold or Exchange against them likely to be confined to the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges. Aside from the Treasury purchases for the Sinking Fund in exchange for Gold, which the Government reserves the right at any time to increase, if the weekly offers should make it an object, there is likely to be considerable interest taken in the exchange—at a difference of five, three or two ⅌ cent.—for private account.

As against this check upon any forced rise in Gold by speculative combinations, such as were at work (but not successfully) last week, is the constant large employment for Gold to pay Customs, which at all the ports amounted to nearly five millions a week in August, and promise to be nearly or quite the same in September. Should four-fifths of these receipts continue to be hoarded by the Treasury, to the great loss of interest and to the serious inconvenience of the importers, the prospect of a free supply on the market, this side of the November Gold interest, would seem to rest with the speculators in the Gold Room.

The Stock Exchange markets had turned in favor of the New-York and Western Railways before the news of Saturday. This gave them a further upward interest, and the week closed upon a buoyant demand at an advance of 2@3 ⅌ cent. from Saturday week. The General Trade of the City was also active in the line of Foreign and Domestic Goods, while the export demand for Produce was again quite moderate, and also light for Gold. Of the latter, since the declaration of War by France against Prussia, July 15, the gross shipments have been $24,283,000, of which only $2,219,000 in the last fortnight. The shipments embrace $20,083,000 American Gold Coin and $4,200,000 Gold and Silver bars and Foreign Coin. The Treasury held on the 16th July $113,084,000, and at the close of August $102,504,000. Of the first sum the Government then owned $64,150,000, while of the present amount it owns, after charging off $4,386,000 Gold Certificates, sent from the New-York Office on Saturday, nearly eighty millions. In the meantime the New-York Banks have lost on their Gold averages the difference between $41,135,000, July 16, and $18,285,000 Sept. 3.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 3, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,072,829
Decrease in Specie	1,353,755
Increase in other Legal Tenders	771,059
Decrease in Deposits	1,275,147
Decrease in Circulation	163,281

	Sept. 4, '70.	Sept. 3, '70.	Aug. 27, '70.
National Capital	$73,502,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,682,305	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,185,212	$86,162,000	$87,162,000
Loans	265,544,626	271,914,145	273,986,971
Gold and Gold Notes	17,461,602	18,285,639	19,639,394
Other Legal Tenders	55,860,251	49,730,772	48,959,713
Deposits	197,101,088	200,691,553	201,966,700
Circulation	33,808,264	32,736,625	32,904,906
In Sub-Treasury	89,166,699	76,098,514	77,400,350

We add to the present return $1,000,000 new local Capital—that of the German American Bank, whose averages are now sent to the Clearing-house.

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Aug. 27, '70.	Sept. 3, '70.	Sept. 4, '69.
On deposits	$201,966,700	$200,691,553	$191,101,088
Circulation	32,904,906	32,736,625	33,808,264
Total	$234,871,606	$233,428,178	$224,909,350
25 ⅌ ct. would be	$58,717,901	$58,357,044	$56,227,338
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	68,599,097	68,016,401	73,350,913
Excess	$9,881,196	$9,659,357	$17,123,588
Rate for money	6 ⅌ ct.	6 ⅌ ct.	6 ⅌ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,633,970, against the total entries of $5,522,077 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,648,703 against $3,895,019 same week last year. The export of Specie, $1,021,603, against $335,188 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,760,058. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,285 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since, semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	[illegible]	July 23	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	July 30	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	Aug. 6	[illegible]
April	27,507,276	Aug. 13	5,314,140
May	[illegible]	Aug. 20	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Aug. 27	[illegible]
July 9	[illegible]	Sept. 3	[illegible]
July 16	[illegible]		
Total since Jan. 1			[illegible]
Against same date 1869			[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1			[illegible]

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	[illegible]	July 23	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	July 30	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	Aug. 6	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	Aug. 13	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Aug. 20	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Aug. 27	[illegible]
July 9	[illegible]	Sept. 3	2,648,703
July 16	[illegible]		
Total since Jan. 1			$120,102,177
Against same date 1869			[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1			[illegible]
Gold, Sept. 3, 1870			114⅞ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Sept. 4, 1869			137½ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	[illegible]	July 23	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	July 30	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	Aug. 6	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	Aug. 13	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Aug. 20	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Aug. 27	1,197,182
July 9	[illegible]	Sept. 3	1,021,603
July 16	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]
Against same date 1869			[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1			$19,187,869

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$10,182,[illegible]	January	$17,653,723
February	11,651,[illegible]	February	1,793,042
March	12,083,[illegible]	March	[illegible]
April	13,193,[illegible]	April	[illegible]
May	11,066,[illegible]	May	16,513,185
June	10,262,504	June	2,034,251
July	12,138,784	July	17,494,731
August	15,345,267	August	2,231,759
Sept. 3	1,978,[illegible]	Sept. 3	2,510,481
Total 1870	$94,073,748	Total 1870	$63,269,021
Total 1869	92,025,501	Total 1869	67,222,355

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Sept. 4, '69.
American Gold	115⅞@114⅜	137½
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅝@113	123½
Consolidated 5-20s	110¼@110⅜	121⅜
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	106⅜@106¼ x. d.	112
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94@95⅞	
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	89¾@90⅞	
Rock Island	112⅞@114⅛	113½
Lake Shore	[illegible]	103¼
North-western	[illegible]	82¼
Reading	[illegible]	95½
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	91½
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	33
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	80¾
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	88
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	78¼
New Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	51¾
Old Virginia 6s	[illegible]	55¾
New-Jersey Central	101⅜@102⅜	120
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	81½

The sales of Gold fell off *two* ⅌ cent. from Friday's quotations on the surrender of the French Army and Emperor at Sedan. On the first announcement of the news the market yielded somewhat reluctantly to 115½@¾@½ ⅌ cent., but on the subsequent full confirmation of the early telegrams, the price fell to 114⅛@114½@114⅜ ⅌ cent. In Foreign Exchanges there was a weaker feeling on the news, but as the steamer mails closed early there was not much business done. We quote 60 day's London 109½@109¾, and short sight 110⅜@110½ ⅌ cent. Money was in good supply on call loan at 5@6 ⅌ cent. There was much excitement and enthusiasm among the German-American Bankers and Merchants on the great news from Sedan, and the prevailing sentiment was that Gold is to be made lower and the American Funds higher by the sequel to the War.

The Bank averages show a further decrease of $2,072,829 on Loans and Discounts; $1,353,755 in Gold, and $1,275,147 in the general line of Deposits. The Banks gain $771,859 in Greenbacks. The return, as a whole, is favorably interpreted on the Stock Exchange. The Treasury Office, during the week, received $3,760,058 for Gold Customs, and paid out $2,809,658 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The shipments of Specie, of all descriptions, for the week, are $1,021,603, of which $612,550 was in American Gold Coin.

The Stock Exchange advanced on the Public Funds ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent., and on the Vanderbilt, Reading and Western Railways 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on the previous quotations. The market was generally firm, and the disposition to speculate in the Railways for the advance was evidently encouraged by the War news from the Continent. After the late Board, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. The Gold Room showed increased weakness at the close. Money left off easy to the Brokers at 5@6 ⅌ cent. Exchange on London, 109¾, sixty days, and 110⅜, short sight.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¼	110⅜
American Gold Coin	116⅛	114⅛
Bills on London at Sight	110⅜	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅞	96⅞
N. Y. C. & H. D. Certificates	90⅞	92
Reading Railroad	96⅞	98
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	114⅛
North-western Common	82⅛	83¼
North-western Preferred	87⅜	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	40	40⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	80
St. Paul Common	61⅛	62⅞
Lake Shore	92½	93⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	35
New-Jersey Central	101⅞	102⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

Gold receipts	$486,356 00
Gold payments	4,630,714 85
Gold balance	63,030,318 00
Currency receipts	643,194 47
Currency payments	969,728 41
Currency balance	12,063,195 79
Customs	367,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	4,386,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865	110⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	114	5-20 coupon, 1867	110⅜
5-20 registered, 1862	111⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	110⅜
5-20 coupon, 1862	113⅝	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coupon, 1864	111⅜	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	111⅝	6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent, '86	103
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	60⅛	Kentucky 6s	98
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	65½	Illinois Canal bds, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bs.	65	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s	88	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bs.	91	Ill. War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s, old	52½	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66	38	Michigan 6 ⅌ cent, '73	100
N. C. Funding Act, '68	24	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent, '78	100
N. C. new bds.	21⅜	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent, '83	100
N. C. Special Tax	24⅛	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent, '78	100
South Carolina 6s	81	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct. War L.	100
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	107⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107⅛
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
La. 8s, Levee bds.	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
La. 8s, Levee bds.	85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
California 7s, large bs.	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Connecticut 6s	100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ala. 8s, R. R. bds.	94	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent, '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88½	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Tol., W. & W. c. S. F.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv., '76	99	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65–'76	99	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86½
Erie 1st extended	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	81
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	86	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	85	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	82	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	96⅝
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	102	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Harlem 1st	101	Morris & Essex 2d	93
Alb. & Susq. 1st	100	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Alb. & Susq. 2d	92½	N. J. Cen. new bds.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	97
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	90
Cen. Pac. Bds.	88⅝	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	93
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	81	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	110	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82½	Chic. & Alt. 1st	101
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	92
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st	93
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93	St. Louis & I. M. Bds.	85¼
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	89⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103
Han. & St. Jo. L. Sta.	107	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91
Lack. & West. Bds.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	90
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	99	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	91	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Tol. & Wab. 2d	88	Bost. H. & Erie guar.	25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	Park	160
Manhattan	140	Central National	104¼
Merchants'	118	Fourth National	105⅛
Mechanics'	130	Ninth National	100
America	145	Tenth National	127
City	210	Oriental	165
Phenix	100	Bks & Brokers' Ass.	100¼
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Md. Coal Co.	24
Seventh Ward	100	Spring Mountain Coal	50
State of New-York	113	Western Union Tel.	34⅛
Commerce	122	Quicksilver Mining	4
Mercantile	133	Quicksilver Preferred	8
American Exchange	112	Mariposa Mining	4
Chatham	150	Mariposa Preferred	8
Hanover	100	Mer. Trustee Cert's	8⅛
Irving	120	Adams Express	63
People's	120	Wells-Fargo Ex.	12⅜

East River	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]	American Express	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]
Continental	[illegible]	M. U. Express	[illegible]
Importers & Traders'	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	101¾	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	114½	114⅝
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	88½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, &C., NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

☞ As we originally sold so many millions of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, and as the Government will soon be able to pay them off and to issue in their place the new Bonds, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, we are constantly asked: "What had we better do with our Five-Twenties?"

We answer: "Keep them until you find a Security which you are satisfied is just as good; that is, just as sure to be paid, principal and interest—since it would be better to lose the present premium of ten per cent. than to risk the loss of the principal, or fail to get your interest promptly."

We are advising our most intimate friends to change into the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for the following reasons: "The main line of the road is finished, and is no longer an experiment; it has now, in its infancy, a gross income of nearly $8,000,000, while its operating expenses are but fifty per cent., and its annual interest payments are less than $2,000,000. Its bonds are secured by property worth four times their amount. At their present price (between 80 and 90) they pay seven per cent. interest in gold—and because the present difference of twenty to twenty-two per cent. between them and the Five-twenties is a sure profit and so much addition to your capital."

We originally placed these Bonds on the market; the Road has proved a triumphant success; its revenues are large and certain; its Bonds are as good as the Bonds of the Government, and we feel confident the time will come when they cannot be had except at a premium.

The Bonds are all of $1,000. Interest, six per cent., payable January and July, which, together with principal, is payable in U. S. gold coin, dollar for dollar, in New-York City. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general Banking business.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., each at 83 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	19	Hemp, bales	11
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Hops, bales	168
Cotton, bales	526	Hides, No.	209
Copper, bbls.	128	Leather, sides	6,394
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	173	Beef, pkgs.	10
Eggs, bbls.	817	Lard, pkgs.	415
Flour, bbls.	23,165	Lard, kegs	420
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Butter, pkgs.	1,352
Wheat, bushels	260,208	Cheese, boxes	13,415
Corn, bushels	77,161	Oil Lard, bbls.	50
Oats, bushels	121,612	Oil-cake, pkgs.	400
Malt, bushels	450	Tobacco, hhds.	239
Barley, bushels	480	Starch, boxes	500
Grass-seed, bushels	328	Whisky, bbls.	684
Flax-seed, bushels	570	Wool, bales	374
Beans, bushels	66		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—18 pkgs. Butter, 1,067 bales Cotton, 349 bbls. Flour, 21,406 boxes Cheese, 13 cases Lamps, 24 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 171 cases Sewing-machines, 164 boxes Bacon, 5 cases Organs, 20 boxes Logwood, 3 pkgs. Skins, 12 pkgs. Hard-ware, 17 boxes Hams, 5 cases Hair Renewer.

By the brig *Valid*, for Liverpool—1,238 bbls. Naphtha, 1,000 cases Naphtha.

By the steam-ship *Holland*, for Liverpool—303 hhds. Tobacco, 7,154 boxes Cheese, 3,046 bbls. Flour, 25 hhds. Tallow, 17 bbls. Wax, 250 tcs. Lard, 156 bbls. Resin, 1 Piano, 60,616 bushels Wheat, 25 cases Milk, 4,800 Staves, 500 bales Cotton, 36 bbls. Pork, 38 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Guiseppe Prota*, for London—390 bags and 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 3,160 Staves, 563 bbls. Flour, 738 bbls. Resin, 250 bbls. Oxide Zinc.

By the ship *Calliope*, for London—115 hhds. Tobacco, 120 pkgs. Tobacco, 7 bales Boots, 10 cases Rhubarb, 328 boxes Clocks, 7 cases Toys, 250 bbls. Resin, 16,363 bushels Wheat, 1,000 Oars, 125 cases Salmon, 25 boxes Stones, 5 cases Pumps, 58 bales Cork, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the steam-ship *Anglia*, for Glasgow—28 cases Sewing-machines, 2,845 boxes Cheese, 92 boxes Bacon, 3,160 bbls. Flour, 87 hhds. Tallow, 31,936 bushels Wheat, 92 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *S. Morton*, for Stettin—2,640 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Shasta*, for Lisbon—15,697 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Staves.

By the steam-ship *Pereire*, for Havre—3,651 bbls. Navy Bread, 3,363 boxes Navy Bread, 108 cases Guns, 462 cases Cartridges.

By the ship *Villafranca*, for Antwerp—134 hhds. Tobacco, 50,274 bushels Wheat, 15,270 Staves.

By the ship *Southampton*, for Antwerp—1,021 hhds. Tobacco, 141 boxes Tobacco, 25 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,160 Staves, 377 pieces Ash Plank, 5 Logs, 10 bbls. Ashes.

By the bark *Gen. Havelock*, for Antwerp—3,558 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10,440 Staves.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $6 25@$6 75; Pearls have been very quiet at $9@$9 75, ⅌ 100 lbs.; stock, 444 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been more activity in Rio and Santos at about previous prices; sales here 1,700 bags Rio by the *Schmidt*, (balance of cargo,) and 2,700 bags Santos by the Norwegian brig *Anny Foyn*; also at Baltimore, 2,500 bags Rio by the brig *Senorita*, and 945 bags by the *Clio* on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at unchanged quotations. We quote: Java at 19¾c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A strong market has been reported for desirable lots, which have been offered less freely and have been in moderate request, mostly from spinners and shippers. Sales have been reported of 1,611 bales for early delivery, including 888 bales to spinners, 603 bales to shippers and 120 bales to speculators. Also, 2,700 bales for forward delivery, including 1,000 bales basis Low Middling, September, 18c.@18¼c.; 1,100 bales basis Low Middling, October, 16⅞c.@17c.; 400 bales basis Low Middling, November, 16 11-16c.@16⅞c.; 100 bales basis Low Middling, December, 16⅜c., ⅌ lb. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been steady, closing firm. There is a steady demand from spinners for the good grades. The low grades sell slowly and are weak at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 4,629 bales, including 551 bales for export, 3,877 bales to spinners, and 201 bales to speculators. The market for future delivery is quiet, closing firm at the highest quotations. The sales for the week on 'basis Low Middling' have been as follows: For August, 5,650 bales at 18⅛c.@19¼c.; for September, 3,100 bales at 17⅛c.@18c.; for October, 1,100 bales at 16⅞c.@16⅜c.; for November, 1,500 bales at 16⅛c.@15⅞c.; and for December, 500 bales at 16⅛c.@16⅜c. The exports from this port for the week have been 1,365 bales, all to Liverpool. The exports from all ports for the week have been 6,240 bales, all to Liverpool. We have this week taken an account of the stock of Cotton in New-York, and find that on the 31st of August it was: In warehouses, 10,984 bales; on ship-board not cleared, 2,000 bales: total, 12,984 bales. The accounts of the Cotton crop continue good."

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅝	16¾	17
Low Middling	19	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20	20⅛	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	22	22¼	22⅜	22⅜

Movements of Cotton at this port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	7,525
Receipts last week	5,356
Receipts the preceding week	6,132
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	533,730
Exports clearances since our last	1,567
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	450,942
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,353,997
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,477
Estimated stock this week	12,000

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have prepared the annexed Statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	1,033	19,836	4,875	1,494
Mobile	518	10,851	....	....
Galveston	161	4,586	....	....
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Savannah	1,676	2,832	....	....
Charleston	1,302	1,430	....	....
New-York	721	13,221	1,335	....
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	1,136	8,000	....	....
Total this week	6,719	59,768	6,240	1,494
Previously reported	....	....	....	....
Total since Sept. 1, '69	6,719	59,768	6,240	1,494
Same time last year	3,469	10,539	1,353	....

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	494,000	419,380	511,830
Afloat from India	370,000	346,000	518,000
Afloat from America	25,000	11,000	2,500
Stock in London	25,029	28,150	33,108
Afloat for London	45,000	136,000	152,000
Stock in Havre	155,610	41,760	40,872
Afloat for Havre	42,404	113,513	109,847
Stock in Bremen	19,160	6,791	13,738
Afloat for Bremen	....	1,500	7,418
Stock in U. S. ports	59,768	10,539	35,135
Stock in interior towns	14,532	905	1,985
Total	1,251,535	1,115,543	1,446,423
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	135,992	....
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	194,888
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	55,000	115,000	120,000
Price of Mid. Orleans in Liverpool	9⅜d.@9⅝d.	13⅜d.	11⅜d.
Price of Mid. Orleans in New-York	20¼c.	35¼c.	31c.
Price of gold	114⅛	133¼	145

FLOUR AND MEAL—The exciting news from Europe caused a partial suspension of business at the Produce Exchange. A very limited inquiry prevailed for State and Western Flour at much lower and very irregular prices, closing more or less nominal, in most instances. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,800 bbls., all told, including poor, to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 65@$5 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 25@$5 50; very good to very choice do. at $5 50@$6 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 30@$5 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 20@$4 70
Sour Flour	4 25@ 5 00
Superfine State and Western	4 65@ 5 15
Extra State	5 25@ 6 10
Extra State, shipping brands	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 15@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 30@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 10@ 5 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 60@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 65@ 9 50

Southern flour has been very quiet at lower and irregular prices. Sales reported since our last of 670 bbls., in lots, at about $5 20@$5 50 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $5 50@$9 50 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, ranging from $4 15@$6 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl. Sales of 300 bbls. Corn-meal rules dull and heavy at $4 85@$5 25 for Yellow and White Western, $4 90@$5 65 for Jersey, $5 65 for Brandywine, $5 30 for Southern, $5 40 for Caloric, and $5 for Fairfax ⅌ bbl. Sales, 120 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$4 90@$5 20
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 20@ 6 50
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 50@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 6 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 85@ 5 65
Corn-meal, puncheon	25 00@26 25

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, and quoted much lower, closing quite heavily. The export inquiry was limited throughout the day, and was mainly for Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) on the basis of $1 30@$1 32; for soft No. 1 Spring at $1 20, and for the range of No. 2 Spring at from $1 08@$1 15 ⅌ bushel. There was not much of a milling demand; a boat-load of new crop Red (Winter) Illinois was taken by a local miller at $1 30; and some car-lots were placed at the extremes of $1 28@$1 35 for inferior to very choice—but the latter was an exceptional quotation. White Wheat was quiet and unsettled; small lots of new crop Western were disposed of at from $1 50@$1 55; and of Southern at $1 50@$1 60, ⅌ bushel. The general market closed flat. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 28@$1 35, chiefly at $1 30@$1 32; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 20 for soft; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 15 for soft and warm to prime Racine and Milwaukee, and $1 08@$1 15 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 03@$1 05; Rejected and Mixed Spring at 97c.@$1; Amber State part at $1 32; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 35; White Southern at $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and depressed in price, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 63,500 bushels at 83c.@88c., for poor to prime New Mixed Western, closing at about 84c. for good loads; 88c.@92c., chiefly at 88c.@90c. for Yellow Western and State; 90c.@$1 05 for White do., and 77c.@81c. for Unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in fair supply and slack request on the basis of 83c.@90c. for Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been neglected and nominal. Barley-malt has been very quiet and irregular. Oats have been in fair request, and sound parcels have shown rather more steadiness; while inferior lots have been quoted weak. Old Mixed Western have been more freely dealt in at from 49c. for poor to 51c. for good, afloat, and 50c. for good, in store. New Mixed Western have been in demand at 51c.@52c., and White Ohio at from 52c.@56c., chiefly at 52c.@53c., ⅌ bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at 49c.@51c. for old Mixed Western; 45c.@56c., as the extremes, for inferior to extra choice new and old Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances include 5,389 bbls. Flour and 60,616 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 1,563 bbls. Flour, and 16,363 bushels Wheat for London; 3,160 bbls. Flour, and 31,936 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 2,000 bbls. Flour and 50,274 bushels Wheat for Antwerp; and 15,697 bushels Wheat for Lisbon.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in request and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New is selling in lots at from 80c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw rules dull and heavy at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but quoted firm at from 25c.@35c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for older growth, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull and heavy, since our last. We quote nominally as before: New Crop Porto Rico, 57c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 20c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	23c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited supply and fair demand at firmer prices; sales, 1,500 bbls. strained at $2 ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been reported quiet on the basis of 39½c.@40c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 90@$7 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The European news tended to strengthen the views of holders, who were less willing to offer their supplies, and were generally claiming advanced figures. The demand, however, was quite moderate for all kinds of oil, and was especially so from export buyers, who, in most instances, were too excited by the successive telegrams from Berlin and London to give much thought to business operations. Crude, in bulk, was in some request at 14c., but was generally held at 14¼c.@14⅜c., for early delivery; a sale of 500 bbls., for prompt delivery, was reported at 14c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude was quiet and unsettled. At the Creek, there were lighter offerings reported, with a moderate inquiry on the basis of $3 30 on the Upper, and $3 40 on the Lower Roads, ⅌ bbl. Refined Oil has been moderately sought after on the basis of 27c. for Standard White for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls.; also, equal to 1,000 bbls., in bulk, deliverable within the next two weeks, at 22¾c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. Standard White for September delivery at 25¼c.@25¾c., closing with 26c. asked. The export clearances hence include 3,558 bbls. for Antwerp, and 2,640 bbls. for Stettin. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in request, within a range from 31c.@32½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon; sales, 2,500 cases. Naphtha has been held in better demand, and quoted up to 11c., in shipping order, 16c.@16½c., in cases, and 5¼c.@5½c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon; sales, 500 bbls., in shipping order, at 11c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite limited request at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 330 bbls., in lots, at $27 62½@$28, chiefly at $27 75@$28 for job lots of Western Mess; $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 75@$29 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, $28 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats continue very quiet at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 65 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 18½c.@22c. for Pickled and Smoked Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been scarce and quiet at about 16c.@16½c. for City-cured Long Clear and Cut Middles ⅌ lb. Lard has been in light demand, yet quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 465 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¼c.@16⅜c. for City, and 16½c.@16⅝c. for fair to choice Western Steam, mainly 16⅝c. for prime, ⅌ lb. Beef has been inactive, yet steady. Sales have been reported of 70 bbls., in lots, at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been very dull at from $35@$37 50 for new ice-cured, ⅌ bbl. Butter has been in less request at quoted rates, including State, inferior to fancy, at 20c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,352 pkgs. Cheese has attracted less attention at from 4c.@14c., as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 13,415 boxes.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been less active, but prices have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 1,070 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅛c.@10⅛c., chiefly at 9⅜c.@9⅝c. for good refining grades; also, 220 bags Bahia, on private terms, ⅌ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was 85,536 hhds., 120,215 boxes, and 508,227 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 11⅛c.@13⅜c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales, 55,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for ordinary to prime; 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 17⅜c.@18⅜c., and 18,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in moderate demand at rather firmer prices. Sales 225 bbls. in wood and iron-bound packages, mainly at 94c. ⅌ gallon. Receipts 684 bbls.

WOOL—The sales of Wool in this market in August, Messrs. WALTER, BROWN & SON sum up thus: 1,537,000 lbs. Fleeces and Pulled, 41c.@57c.; 26,000 lbs. Tub-washed, 51c.@54c.; 28,000 lbs. Combing and Delaine, 49c.@60c.; 19,000 lbs. Scoured, 50c.@75c.; 1,784,000 lbs. California, 25½c.@32c.; 333,000 lbs. Texas, 15c.@28c.; 22,000 lbs. Georgia, 34c.@38c.; 6,000 lbs. Lake, 35c.; 104,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, 41c.@62½c.; 35,000 lbs. Cape, private terms; 5,000 lbs. Santa Fe, 27½c.; 150,000 lbs. Valparaiso, 222,000 lbs. Santiago, 60,000 lbs. Crimea, 455,000 lbs. Donskoi, 22c.@32c., gold; total, 4,765,000 lbs. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month, 15,552 bales. Coastwise: California, 3,243 bales; Texas, 1,032 bales; Savannah, 123 bales; New-Orleans, 1,068 bales; total, 21,519 bales. The imports of the past month, as published, are: Liverpool, 277 bales; London, 20 bales; Rio Grande, 75 bales; Buenos Ayres, 83 bales; Para, 6 bales; Total, 461 bales.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually dull since our last. Rates to British ports have been quoted stronger, but the offerings have been light. Petroleum vessels have been in limited request and quoted less firm. For Liverpool, there were taken 3,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d., by steam, and 6d. by sail, ⅌ bushel. For a Continental port, a British ship, with 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
TRUE AS STEEL. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The news of Sedan and all the disasters entailed by it are at last known in Paris. The Council of Ministers have issued a proclamation addressed "To the French People," in which they set forth that a great misfortune had come upon the country; that after three days of heroic struggles sustained by the army of Marshal MCMAHON, againt 300,000 of the enemy, 40,000 had been made prisoners, and that Gen. WIMPFFEN, who succeeded to the command after MCMAHON was badly wounded, had signed a capitulation. This reverse would not shake their courage, for Paris was in a complete state of defense; in a few days the military forces of the country would be organized, a new army would be under the walls of the city, and another was forming on the Loire. The fact that the Emperor is a prisoner in the struggle is then incidentally mentioned, and the assurance is given that Government will take all measures required by the grave situation. In the French Senate, on Saturday, a statement was made by the Minister of War that Marshal BAZAINE had failed to free himself from the enemy, who held him shut up around Metz, but that the King of Prussia could not help doing justice to the valor of the French soldiers; that Marshal MCMAHON, after endeavoring to aid BAZAINE, had been obliged to retire; that in the vicinity of Sedan there had been several days of fighting, in which the most energetic efforts were made against superior numbers, and which terminated in an unfortunate manner for the French arms. Prussian accounts, he said, were still more unfavorable, but they did not appear worthy of credit, and the Government was not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating. He deplored such great courage and devotion displayed unavailingly, and said though the present Ministry had drawn from the country all its resources could yield, there still remained enough, with energy and the help of the nation, to have the saying of the last word. M. JEROME DAVID stated that the defenses of Paris were in the best condition, and capable of resisting any enemy. He urged the defense on the walls, in the streets, and, if necessary, to bury themselves under the ruins. A similar statement was made in the Corps Legislatif, where M. JULES FAVRE said they were unanimous for defense until death. It was time extraordinary compliances should cease, and then proceeded to attack the Imperial Government, proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of Gen. TROCHU. The Minister of War and the Chamber protested.

Additional particulars of the battle of Sept. 1, before Sedan, a brief outline of which was printed on Sunday morning, show it to have been fiercer and bloodier than any representation has hitherto made it. The Prussians encircled the town on one side, their lines extending to the west of it, and lapping it so as to prevent the retreat of the French toward Mézières. The battle began about 6 o'clock in the morning with artillery fire mainly, and later with the fire of infantry, which was sustained with unparalleled steadiness and vigor for hours, until about 12½ P. M., when the French began to retire.

GENERAL.

An American fishing schooner, the *Lizzie E. Parr*, of Gloucester, Mass., has been captured by the Canadian Government schooner *La Canadienne*, and taken as a prize into the port of Quebec, where the Courts will adjudicate upon the case.

A woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, who refused to give her name, made a desperate effort to drown herself in the river at Mamaroneck, on Saturday. She was rescued from the water by some men who had observed her movements, but she got away from her rescuers, and made a second attempt to end her life. She was then taken in charge and placed in confinement. It was believed that she was laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

The Intendente of Cuba has effected a loan of three millions with the Spanish Bank of Havana, at five per cent. interest, although the regular rate of discount is eight per cent.

REV. MILO MAHAN, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Baltimore, and lately elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Theological Seminary of this City, died last night.

The application for the arrest of Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has been refused, but warrants have issued for the arrest of Col. KIRK and the other subordinate officers concerned in the recent proceedings.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt in the Sandwich Islands on the 7th of August, the heaviest since 1868 at Hawaii.

The San Jose plantation, the property of the insurgent Gen. PORRO and Mr. PRICE, the United States Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba, has been burned by the rebels in that island.

An accident occurred on the Erie Railroad on Saturday evening, near Cameron, about forty miles west of Elmira, by which the engine and seven cars were thrown from the track and a boy instantly killed. A broken flange on one of the wheels of the tender was the cause of the casualty.

A destructive fire occurred in Chicago yesterday afternoon. It originated in the paper-store of Messrs. LAFLIN, BUTLER & Co., and destroyed the building known as Drake's block, at the corner of Wabash-avenue and Washington-street. It is thought the loss will not fall short of $2,000,000.

A further hearing in the case of BUFFUM, the Newburg murderer, has been postponed until Friday next.

A stage-coach from Tucson to Santa Fé was captured and burned by the Indians near Fort Bouse, in Arizona, a few days ago, and JACK COLLINS, the conductor, his driver, and two soldiers who were acting as an escort, were killed.

GEORGE O. CARPENTER, a prominent citizen of East Providence, R. I., committed suicide on Saturday, by drowning.

The Radical Republicans of Missouri held a Convention at Jefferson City on Friday last, and put a ticket in nomination headed with the name of JOSEPH MCCLURG for Governor. The so-called Liberal Republicans nominated a separate ticket with B. GRATZ BROWN for Governor.

The Globe Flouring Mills at Troy were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is $60,000.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Connecticut, at a meeting held in Hartford, on Friday, favored the formation of a new political party, whose object should be to secure the passage and enforcement of Prohibitory laws.

The Pacific Railroad excursionists arrived at Denver, Col., on Saturday, and were received by a large concourse of citizens, headed by Gov. MCCOOK. They made a trip to Cheyenne yesterday.

It is reported from Canada that the claims for losses by Fenian raids will be put on the same footing as the *Alabama* claims.

Hartford, Conn., has but three weeks' supply of water in its reservoir, and will have to resort to pumping from the Connecticut River unless relief comes from the clouds very soon.

It is now reported that President GRANT will not attend the Massachusetts militia muster and New-England Fair.

A small boat was capsized last evening in the North River, off Pier No. 50, by a steam-boat supposed to be the *Sleepy Hollow*. JOHN HASS, his wife and child and JOHN SMITH, of No. 173 Charles-street, who were in the boat, were rescued from the water by some citizens who went to their assistance from the shore, and although the child was seemingly dead when brought to shore, it was soon revived.

Not Peace.

France, though bleeding from every pore, will not yield. We record the fact with regret, but without surprise. Since it has been a life and death struggle to the end, it must go on until France is annihilated as a first-class Power. The French people appear to take this view of their situation: If they acknowledge themselves defeated now, their glory and honor are gone. It can be no worse if they continue to fight. Such a sentiment is not incomprehensible, but we cannot but lament the existence of it under present circumstances. The work of Germany may be prolonged—in our opinion it cannot be defeated in the end.

All parties, however, seem to concur in the determination to carry on the war. The Ministry admit, to the fullest extent, the disaster which has overtaken the country. "This spectacle," said the Minister of War to the Senate, "far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it." "Let us defend Paris," added M. JEROME DAVID, "on the walls, and in the streets; and if it must be, we will bury ourselves under its ruins." More significant still is the exclamation which proceeds from M. JULES FAVRE, one of the Irreconcilables: "We are unanimous for defense until death." If that is indeed to be the motto of the "Reds," the Crown Prince will, after all, find it necessary to pursue his march to Paris. The fall of the Empire may only consolidate resistance to the invader.

But where France is to find means for carrying on this conflict, even the Ministry must be at a loss to conjecture. She has still to face vast armies perfectly equipped and organized, while she herself has neither soldiers, Generals, nor arms. What can be the result of so unequal a struggle? Without help from outside, which she is not likely to get, what can happen to France but a fresh succession of disasters?

What Follows the Empire?

The Empire ended, what comes next? The best friends of France are they who would have it yield promptly to the inevitable, and accept as final a decision of battle which cannot possibly be reversed. Defeated, it is not yet disgraced. The valor of its soldiers is conceded; the intensity and greatness of its struggle even the victor frankly recognizes. So far, it has not been subjected to any mortifying conditions. It will outlive the loss of NAPOLEON; and in German magnanimity and in the public opinion of Europe it has guarantees against humiliation,—save of the kind which is inseparable from defeat. The Germans can have no desire to prosecute the war further. The completeness of their success leaves them no unsatisfied ambition. Why should France lose the opportunity of making terms now? Resistance at this stage of the conflict will make the final terms worse instead of better, and will open the door to miseries and horrors which none familiar with French history can contemplate without a shudder.

NAPOLEON'S surrender does not leave France without a Government. The terms of the capitulation expressly reserve the rights of the Regency. The value of such authority as remains at Paris is measured, however, by its willingness to turn the opportunities of the moment to a good account, and by its skill in so using them. It has the chance of concluding an arrangement with the conqueror—or of initiating plans which will call up the demons of disorder throughout France, and inflict upon it disasters more terrible than those produced by German arms. We see already what war can do: a vast area devastated, a population plunged in distress, and the best blood of the land shed to no purpose. What shall we not see if disciplined war be followed by anarchy?—if the death-struggle of the Empire be succeeded by the throes of revolution?—if the authority of legally-constituted government give place to the murderous despotism of a Parisian mob?

Shocking as they are, these contingencies are not improbable. The latest tidings from Paris suggest the undefined and reckless resolves of desperate men. The Government of the Regency is evidently preparing for the last resort. After keeping Paris in ignorance of the decisive events at Sedan, its members are now using those events as a pretext for continued resistance. Their declarations and professed hopes are an ill-sustained delusion. Nothing less than a judicial blindness can explain the madness of their course. They are fanning a flame which will consume themselves; they are conjuring up a power which will make them its earliest victims.

United Germany.

The brilliant series of victories which culminated at Sedan gain additional lustre from the purpose which animated Germany in the struggle, and the result which triumph has made certain. Dynastic considerations swayed the mind of NAPOLEON during his long period of preparation, but on the side of Germany they had no existence. Prussia, in accepting the challenge thrown down by the Emperor, simply resented pretensions that would have made France the arbiter of Europe; and King WILLIAM, in vindicating the independence of Prussia, became the exponent of German nationality. The King was merged in the cause. What at first looked like a contest between two ambitious Powers, suddenly underwent a change which imparted to Prussia the strength of a great principle and the grandeur that attends its championship. The career of the King or of BISMARCK ceased to be a feature of the controversy. The menace directed against Prussia reached the heart of Germany; and NAPOLEON, whose plans presupposed a continuance of jealousies on the part of the minor German States as against Prussia, found his forces confronted by a united people. The blow he intended to shiver Prussia awakened the giant Germany—and that giant is the conqueror.

The feeling which has hitherto checked, if it has not thwarted, the centralizing policy of Prussia, disappeared from the moment German soil was threatened by France. The King will go back to Berlin beloved by millions who, until now, have had no liking for his policy. The course of his audacious Minister is indicated by its consequences. Both have a strength they never knew before. The power they built up has been consecrated by the service in which it has been the controlling force. That which for a time seemed only Prussian, has by this trial proved itself the master agency in doing the work of all Germany. The fact renders past differences of no account. It is enough that the German people, under the leadership of the Prussian monarch, have beaten down what, until now, has been considered the first military Power in Europe,—and have done it in sheer self-defense. They will henceforward recognize Prussia as their leader, and its interest as identical with their own. On the other hand, Prussia is to-day the conqueror only as a part of Germany. But for German unity, the position of France might have been that of Prussia. Neither King nor Minister can overlook the conditions of victory, or the necessity of harmonizing and consolidating in peace the interests of States made one by the exigencies of war. The confidence of the various German States in the leadership of Prussia will not be more natural than the consciousness on the part of Prussia of the value of the aid they can render. There will be a feeling of reciprocal dependence, which will operate powerfully in the future of united Germany.

The growth of a national organization so overwhelming in its military strength would, under ordinary circumstances, awaken the apprehensions, not to say the hostility, of other Powers. Had France achieved a triumph as signal as that which has rewarded the arms of Germany, Austria and Russia and England would have instinctively acknowledged the need of some restraining compact. The history of French rulers, the character of the French people, and above all the antecedents of the BONAPARTE family, would have furnished reasons for such a step. With Germany the conqueror, these fears have no existence. Its power is unquestioned; but the moderation, the love of liberty, the respect for constitutional authority which are characteristic of its people are a guarantee against wanton war or aggression which Europe will accept as conclusive. Their military system implies a non-aggressive policy. Their thrift and industry, their commercial enterprise and prosperity, are so many assurances that Germany, with all its military glory, will not be a disturbing force among the nations. Its victories are in the interest of order. Its unity is a promise of peace.

Intelligent Opinions About the War.

Is it not a pity that the editorials of the *Tribune*, as well as its so-called "news," are not written up in London? The *Tribune* finds it tolerably easy to palm off "extras" without news upon the public—as it did last night, for instance, in total forgetfulness of Mr. HORACE GREELEY'S pious aversion to "Sabbath breaking." The anxiety to catch German votes for a candidate not totally unconnected with the *Tribune* ought to have induced some of the managers to see that their London war "news" was supplemented by a little intelligence in New-York. Here are a few "opinions" put forward from time to time in the journal which is for suppressing every German who dares to commit the heinous crime of drinking lager-beer on Sunday:

BISMARCK'S candidate for the Spanish Throne is Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, now in his fifty-ninth year. His mother was the Princess MARIE ANTOINETTE MURAT.—*Tribune, July 6.*

Never has war been undertaken by France with less enthusiasm. The soldiers try to keep up their spirits by getting drunk.—*Tribune, July 22.*

NAPOLEON will not go with the armies. His talk on the subject is mere bunkum.—*Tribune, Aug. 2.*

Count PALIKAO'S Ministry will not last a week.—*Tribune, Aug. 10.*

It will be a disgrace to the ORLEANS Princes if they do not make their opportunity during the present revolutionary crisis in France. They may now take, at the tide, the flood which is to lead them to fortune and to the French throne.—*Tribune, Aug. 24.*

Today the defenses are stronger, and the moral conditions of defense are still more improved. It only needs trust in the people to make Paris and France safe.—*Tribune, Sept. 2.*

Unscrupulous puffing may be the means of selling manufactured "news" for a time, but most intelligent people can only regard such trash as the above with contempt. Why not, we repeat, let the "London" hand which writes up the accounts of the battles write the editorials as well?

Some Lessons from Defeat.

The misfortunes of great nations are often their best instructors. Prussia would never have been what it is now, but for Jena and the humiliation which succeeded it. It needed that disgrace to break up its rotten aristocracy and to cause the Kingdom to be entirely reorganized. In our own civil war, we can see clearly now that the defeat of Bull Run, which appeared so utterly prostrating when it took place, was necessary to excite the deepest earnestness, and to stimulate the most thorough organization for the national cause, and to uproot our great evil—slavery. British history has been full of defeats which, in their final results, have been better than victories. In France itself, nothing but the calamities and passionate outbreaks of the First Revolution could have broken up the legalized oppression of the peasantry, or purified the social atmosphere of the Court. Similar results will in all probability follow the present military failures of the French Government, and the misfortunes which have fallen on the people. No right-minded American can look at this time on the calamities of that brilliant nation, remembering all its immortal achievements in the field of literature and science, and its great services to modern civilization, and the heroic assistance it gave us in the time of our need, without a profound pity for the wealth destroyed, the arts interrupted, and the thousands of gallant lives uselessly sacrificed in this unfortunate struggle.

It is easy for by-standers to moralize on the misfortunes of their neighbors, and the French will receive henceforth no lack of kindly critical advice from other nations which have not attained their glory or reached the depth of their fall. A fall it unquestionably is, and one of the most astounding in modern history. For a military nation, in the height of its renown and the abundance of its wealth, which had sacrificed all political and popular considerations to welding itself into one gigantic weapon of war, to be stricken to the earth in a six weeks' campaign, and in a war it had itself provoked, and to find its armies beaten, its richest territory overrun, and its capital threatened if not taken, is one of the most remarkable catastrophes on record. Even in this age of the world, war is the ultimate test of the quality of a nation. It tries its organization, tests the soundness of its administration, and shows what discipline and heroism and devotion lie in each of its citizens. Final victory is the victory, not of brute strength, but of science, of discipline, of individual intelligence and national resources. That the French will critically search out and thoroughly reform the intellectual defects or mistakes which have caused their reverses we do not doubt. They are too intelligent a nation to fail in this. There is something darkly ominous now, to those who know the French nature, in the entire silence maintained in regard to the present military régime. Whether the theory that the clamors of the people forced the Emperor into the present war is correct or otherwise, they undoubtedly consider it a point of honor not to abandon their leaders till they have beaten their enemies.

There will be, without doubt, a thorough military reorganization of France. The tools of the Emperor will be thrown aside; the commissariat entirely reformed; perhaps the standing army abolished, and the Prussian system of an armed nation introduced. Not improbably we shall see the Prussian system of an enforced popular education for all established, and an effort put forth to render France more independent of Paris. All that intellect and science can extract from the Prussian methods, which can be imitated in France, will be adopted there, and Gravellotte, in its good effects as well as its disaster, will be the Jena of "the great nation."

Fortunately, in the highest qualities of a race—in personal heroism and readiness to sacrifice themselves for their country, the French have no reason to be ashamed even of this disastrous war. In all their brilliant past, no fields have been rendered more brilliant by the heroism of the common soldier and the devotion of the officer than these which have been the scenes of almost unvarying defeat. But there are moral defects which have occasioned this great disaster to the French nation, and they are deeper and not so easily probed by those who would restore her to her former estate. Perhaps, indeed, they are beyond the reach of any reform. M. THIERS has himself declared that, much as the whole people were jealous of the success of the Prussians, they would never have been forced into the war "at present" had the subject been allowed to be discussed in the Corps Legislatif. The thing which is utterly incomprehensible to foreigners, at least of Anglo-Saxon origin, is that a powerful nation, with a highly intelligent governing class, should allow itself for twenty years to be utterly at the beck of a military adventurer of doubtful character and destitute of genius, and should permit him to expose all their vast resources and their well-earned fame to such calamities and disgraces as the present. The fettering of free thought for the last two decades, the persecutions of the great instructor of the populace—a free Press; the crowding of all offices and the Legislature with the tools of the Emperor; the contemptible character of the officials who pretended to lead a great nation, and the final cheat of the *plebiscitum*, have their fitting and logical close in the disgraceful campaign of 1870. All these wrongs and oppressions were patiently endured—indeed may be said to have been created—by the will of a people, calling itself the most civilized in Europe.

There is here a lack of true moral and political independence, a capacity of being dazzled by the show of a great name, and a love for the mere trappings of a military rule, which show a superficial character that is no match for the profound force, the deep moral earnestness, the habit of submission to principle, and the fiery spirit of a new nationality, founded on popular liberty and unity, of the Teutonic peoples. It remains to be seen whether calamity will call out the deep moral power which lies in the French nature, and enable the people to see their follies and errors. If so, history may yet record that the defeats of Woerth, Gravellotte, Beaumont, and Sedan at length disciplined "the great nation" to prefer self-control to anarchy, political progress to military glory, and the success which arises from long struggles for self-government to all the bloody honors of the battle-field.

Militant Judaism.

We have before us a portion of the advanced proof-sheets of a periodical which is noteworthy in so far as it will be the only Jewish monthly magazine printed in the English language. It is also remarkable from the programme it has sketched for itself, showing that a tendency at once aggressive, liberal and unifying exists in modern Judaism. We are unable to judge whether the reformed school of Judaism, of which the *New Era*, the title selected for the magazine, claims to be an organ, represents the prevailing type of the religious thought of American Jews. From the rapid advances made by this section of the Jewish Church it may, however, be presumed that it contains the most vital and progressive principles of the creed of ancient Israel. The basis of the party represented by the *New Era* is nothing short of a universal propagandism, of a declared conviction that, in a wider and higher sense than that claimed by the orthodox Jews, their religion is to become the faith of the human race.

Without entering into the merits of a question which lies beyond our sphere, it may be remarked that the advanced wing of Jewish reformers seem disposed to approximate their principles very closely to those of the eclectic sections of Christianity. Judaism has been shorn of all its distinctive dogmas of personal Messiahship, return to Jerusalem, and political restoration. As interpreted by the reformers, it takes its stand upon the great moral revelation of the Old Testament, and does not reject the expansion of it presented in certain portions of the New. The universal brotherhood of man is zealously affirmed, and Israel is regarded as a chosen people only in so far as they have been selected as the custodians of a system of moral and spiritual truth whose empire over humanity has yet to be proclaimed. It is ages ago since the Jews have dreamt of anything approaching to active proselytism, and it is an instructive enough sign of the times that they should again think of asserting, in no merely spiritual and far-off sense, the universal fitness of the belief of prophets and patriarchs for the entire human race.

Incendiarism.

The numerous incendiary fires which have, of late, occurred in and about the neighborhood of New-York, indicate an alarming amount of lawlessness, which calls for energetic measures on the part of the authorities. The gang recently arrested at Newark confessed to the authorship of seven fires, and, it is believed, possess information which will account for the occurrence of many more. So common has become the incendiary mania, that a paragraph describing a fire seems incomplete without the addition of a sentence, stating that arson and not accident, is the obvious or supposed cause. According to the reports of late published in this City, revenge seems to have been in almost all cases the motive—not the revenge of men maddened by hunger, and goaded to desperation, but that of people much their superiors in class, and consequently the greater villains. There is a fiendishness in the crimes of these latter which excites an unmixed execration, and the law will, we hope, read a severe lesson to the miscreants.

It is not many years since arson was in Europe punishable with death; and if any excuse could be found for the infliction of such a penalty for crimes against property, the serious nature of this offense would almost justify it. The incendiary not only destroys, or attempts to destroy, the buildings of another, but often inflicts injury or death. He is, in effect, a murderer in degree second only to the man who deliberately makes use of the pistol or the knife. There appears to be a certain forgetfulness of this fact in many quarters. Bail is refused for the man charged with murder as ordinarily defined, but is accepted for the scoundrel who has deliberately attacked the lives of a dozen people. Men who would scruple to assist in shooting down a single individual, are willing to become the tools of a desperado who employs them to set fire to the property of people against whom he has a grudge. Nor is the Press altogether blameless. While columns are devoted to the report of a sensational "murder," but little notice is taken of cases in which arson and murder combined are the leading features. A case in point is furnished by the fire on Graham-avenue, Brooklyn, last Wednesday night, in which a woman and two children were burned to death. The evidence elicited at the inquest points toward probable incendiarism as the cause of their horrible death, and the suspected criminal has been arrested. But the affair is a mere "item," and public attention remains unaroused. Had this man (who may, of course, be found innocent) been accused of stabbing or shooting a companion, or killing a house-holder in the execution of some burglarious design, his name would by this time be notorious over half the country. Public opinion does not, we repeat, recognize as thoroughly as it should the atrocious nature of incendiary crimes, and it is scarcely to be expected that the criminal class will be in advance of those free from the temptations which lead to their commission. There are now before the Courts some four or five cases of arson, in some of which the evidence promises to be overwhelming as to the guilt of the accused. We sincerely hope that no false sentimentalism will operate to prevent the infliction of the very highest penalty that the law allows upon those convicted. The "rick burners" of former times destroyed food and property, and were hanged for their pains. The modern incendiary of New-York and its adjoining States destroys property and life. If we cannot inflict upon him the well-deserved punishment awarded to the ordinary murderer, let him at least learn that the day of indulgence is gone by, and that society is determined to protect itself. The Administrations of civilized States should prove equal to repressing a crime which vigilance committees have long since eradicated from the sparsely-populated neighborhoods of our Western territories.

A Threatened City.

Dwellers in cities are liable to peculiar dangers, as the unfortunate people of Strasbourg can testify today, but they are usually of a character that can be anticipated, and in some measure provided for beforehand, and seldom come entirely in the shape of a surprise. The risks of war, fire or pestilence, are naturally greatest where masses are densely gathered together, and for this reason precautions against such disasters are in cities commonly most numerous and effectual. But the peril to which the City of Ottawa has lately been exposed, seems to have been of the most singular and unexpected nature. We are all familiar with the idea of fires in the woods and on the prairies, where unfortunate wayfarers have to flee for their lives before the line of advancing destruction, and where the terrors of solitude are multiplied a hundred fold by the rush of an enemy as terrible as it is irresistible. The tales of travelers and the brushes of painters have made such awful scenes well known to us. But the idea of a large and populous town being suddenly threatened with annihilation, not from internal accident, but by a sweeping wall of flame from without, is at once novel and deeply impressive.

For some time the woods near Ottawa have been on fire, and as a consequence of the long drouth, the flames have occasioned fearful devastation. The sun at mid-day has been of a deep blood-red, the air has been laden with smoke and pestilential vapors, and with a high thermometer and no promise of rain, and the wind constantly threatening to drive the course of the conflagration full upon the city, its situation has been hazardous in the extreme. Wooden houses and fences, dry as tinder, running in all directions toward the forest, have made affairs critical enough. But this is not all. The entire area of country within working distance of the saw-mills of the Chaudiére—say within a radius of a mile—has been piled high with sawed lumber, the quantity being estimated at over one hundred millions of feet. For four months this inflammable mass has been subjected to a roasting sun, relieved by scarcely one whole day of rain; and its condition at last may be well imagined. Day after day the danger has been imminent that the whole huge body of wood would be ignited by chance flying cinders, and if this had occurred the destruction of Ottawa, close by, was believed to be inevitable. Every possible safeguard was adopted. Hundreds of men were stationed at the most dangerous points, with every imaginable appliance to fight the coming foe. All the water-carts in the city were retained by the Corporation, and were kept in readiness, with full puncheons, to supply the fire-engines at the moment of need. The mill-owners all stopped work and sent their hands to the scene of the threatened disaster. Steam fire-engines were ordered by express from Montreal. Smoking was interdicted in Ottawa or its vicinity, and the entire population were in a state of tense and feverish watchfulness against the devouring enemy which might at any moment burst upon them.

Despite all precautions, however, the fire slowly but surely closed upon the town, as if resolved not to be cheated of its prey. It came nearer and nearer, licking up fences, and barns, and cottages, and sending the poor settlers flying in every direction. The burning of the town at any hour through some swift gust of wind, was apparently not to be averted. But now the authorities seem to have played their last, and, happily, their most effective, card. At the west end of Ottawa, and contiguous to the canal, on high ground, and about two miles from the city limits, lay a deep pond of over five hundred acres in extent. A great dam restrained this volume of water from the canal, and from the low-lands of the surrounding country. This dam was now cut down, and forthwith there plunged thousands and thousands of tons of water far over the intervening space, and a wide lake was established between the burning woods and the city. The torrent is described as having rushed with tremendous impetuosity, sweeping away cattle and fences, but happily no houses were in its path, and no lives are believed to have been lost by the inundation. In this respect only this real scene appears to have differed from that of the imaginary bursting of the dam, so powerfully related by Mr. CHARLES READE in his last fiction. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the effect of the experiment has been all that was hoped for, and that, although long menaced by the blazing forests which have proved such dangerous neighbors, Ottawa has been rescued from fire, and is likely to continue safe from its ravages in the future.

It is not wise to jump to conclusions. We know that France is prostrate before victorious Germany, but we must not, therefore, imagine that peace is actually re-established. Apart from the dangers and difficulties which are foreshadowed by the intelligence from Paris, there are questions directly connected with the result of war which will for some time keep alive uneasiness. Generous as King WILLIAM may be disposed to be toward France, he cannot forget that Germany has claims which may necessitate large French sacrifices. What shall be done with the Imperial captive is a question of less moment than the questions connected with the future government of France and the adjustment of its frontier. There is no reason to doubt that in these matters the will of Germany will be supreme; but pending the final settlement there will be sufficient causes of anxiety to prevent the restoration of financial confidence. And neither Power can pass from a war like this into the enjoyment of prosperity.

Our German fellow-citizens yesterday celebrated the signal victories of their countrymen in the field with great rejoicings, but at the same time without any of those excesses which would not have been inexcusable under the circumstances. It was not found that because lager-beer was procurable the Germans forgot moderation in their enjoyments. Let them, however, make the best use they can of their opportunities. When Mr. HORACE GREELEY is Governor of the State their supply of lager on Sunday is likely to be suddenly cut off. It is very wrong to break the Sabbath, and nothing profanes the sanctity of the day so much as drinking a glass of lager-beer—except, perhaps, selling "bogus" news in an extra on Sunday evening. The latter privilege, however, will not be interfered with after the coming elections.

The event for which the Democrats of Missouri waited, has occurred. There are two Republican tickets before the State—one which must be called regular, headed by Gov. MCCLURG who is identified with the policy of proscription; the other, which favors the removal of existing disabilities, with Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN as its candidate for Governor. The tariff question contributed somewhat to the party division. MCCLURG is a high-tariff man, and the platform he stands on embodies a resolution which will delight the ultra-protectionists. Mr. BROWN, again, is a revenue reformer, pronounced and influential, and therefore obnoxious to that class. The "split" is unfortunate, though not unexpected. The intolerance which has kept up disabilities long after their justification had ceased, is the prime source of the difficulty.

French writers of the Michelet type have glorified their countrymen immensely because the French peasant rarely emigrates, and is unwilling to submit to be a laborer for greater proprietors of the soil. Rather than that, he will save money until he is able to become owner of an acre or two of land, by paying a quarter of the price and mortgaging his new property for the remainder. This system has its good points, but it has not worked well for the glory or safety of France. Such farms prevent the use, and therefore the breeding, of horses, and though the First NAPOLEON left his country an exporter of this necessary animal, this state of things changed so rapidly that in 1831 37,000 cavalry horses had to be imported at a cost of $3,561,650. NAPOLEON III. has improved somewhat this condition of the country, though in 1869 the French still spent $359,500 in England alone for horses. On its peace footing the army uses 86,000 horses, but when war is declared this number must be raised at once to 143,000, besides the losses of war, which must be provided for promptly. France, being so poorly supplied with these animals, must have the greatest difficulty in finding the 57,000 new horses required the moment war is declared. In the present contest we have seen her compelled to dismount half her *Gendarmerie* in order to supply her artillery in the field. How much her disasters are due to this source of weakness can never be known, but in the face of an army so well supplied as the Prussians the misfortune must have been very great.

A correspondent set forth, the other day, some of the grievances which retard the progress of Newfoundland, and excite discontent among its people. Absenteeism is one of the curses of the island, and English monopoly is another. Proper taxation would check both, and liberal legislation would hasten the development of resources, which, under the present system, are practically valueless to the islanders. Can we wonder that in such a community annexationists are not scarce? So also in Prince Edward's Island. Its interests are allied to the United States, which furnish its best customers, and the only market from which it can hope for profit. With the Dominion of Canada it has no sympathy and no common interest. The fisheries, however—even those which seemed to belong to Prince Edward's Island—are managed as the Dominion desires them to be, and the island suffers in consequence. Its people need free intercourse with this country, and Imperial policy says they shall not have it. The object, of course, is to force them into the Confederation; the effect is to multiply annexationists.

It is pleasant to find those whose business it is to preach peace and good-will on earth lifting up their voices on the occasion of the present bloody struggle in Europe, and endeavoring to inculcate sentiments which, if universally adopted, would lead to a settlement of national disputes without the "dread arbitrament of war." Whatever may be the reasons or the pretexts which lead rulers to set their subjects to slaughtering each other in these days, it is certain that they could not carry their designs into effect unless the feelings of the people and the general tone of public sentiment supported them, at least in a measure. The training of that sentiment in the school, the pulpit, and the newspapers will have its ultimate effect in cabinets and council chambers, and the nations will learn war no more when the people in their individual capacity are taught to have a due abhorrence of its barbarities.

In our dispatch from Washington, this morning, it is stated that an official document is soon to be issued, showing the course of our national debt through all its fluctuations, from the time the first obligation was incurred to the present, and it is significantly added that it will be shown that this public burden has invariably increased during Democratic Administrations. This adds to the long list of stubborn facts arrayed against the specious words of the Democratic organs and oracles, which are continually arraigning Republican Administrations for loading the nation with debt, and promising that if *their* party had the direction of national affairs immediate relief would follow. We are doing very well in reducing the debt at the present time, but the suggestion contained in the above statement gives very little encouragement for any one desirous of continuing that reduction to think of placing its management in different hands.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

The first official announcement in relation to the Nilsson concerts appears this day. The first is to occur at Steinway Hall on the evening of Sept. 19.... "Faust" is announced as the play in which Mme. SEEBACH will make her first appearance at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, in this City, on or about Sept. 15.... To-night, "Julius Cæsar" will be acted at Niblo's.... The Fall dramatic season commences at Wood's Museum this evening, with "'Twixt Ax and Crown," Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S new play.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL NOTES.

James Albert Gary has been nominated by the Republicans in the Sixth Maryland Congressional District, now represented by Hon. Fred. Stone.

The Maryland Republicans boast that they can cast a majority of the votes for Congressmen this Fall.

Hon. Jasper Packard, of the Eleventh Congressional District of Indiana, thinks that his chances are good for a nomination.

Congressman Benton, (Republican,) of New-Hampshire, is a candidate for renomination.

The Republicans of the Second District of Minnesota, have nominated Gen. John F. Averill for Congress.

The gentlemen spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth Boston District are Hon. H. W. Laine, Judge Abbott, and Charles Levi Woodbury.

There are three candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Louisville, Ky., District. The Convention meets on the 7th inst.

The Greenville *National Union* announces that Ex-President Andrew Johnson will not be a candidate for Congress.

Louis Routtkay, who has been appointed Secretary of the Iowa Republican State Central Committee, is a Hungarian by birth and a nephew of Kossuth.

The Republicans of Kansas will not nominate a candidate for Congress till the 15th of September.

Mr. B. F. Meyers, of Bedford, Penn., and one of the proprietors of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, has been nominated in the Sixteenth District of that State as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* says: "The action of the County Convention, on Tuesday last, meets approval everywhere. Many of the nominees are known favorably abroad, as well as at home, and the ticket is spoken of in terms of unqualified praise."

The Boston *Post* is glad to learn that Democrats in different parts of the State are taking measures to insure efficient organization, and to be in condition to give prompt support to the action of the State Convention.

Vice-President Colfax will address the people, on the issues of the day, at Columbus, Ind., on the 16th inst., and at Rushville on the 21st.

Hon. Henry Waldron, of Hillsdale, has been nominated by the Republicans in the First District of Michigan. Mr. Waldron has already served three terms in Congress, and is quite popular in the District.

The Washington *Chronicle* says: "Unless the Republicans are asleep or divided, they ought to take Delaware out of the hands of the brothers Saulsbury, and out of the hands of the rebel Democracy, at the coming November election, by a strong and enduring majority."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that "when Hon. Lewis D. Campbell was in Congress he proved, in a speech as elaborate as it was convincing, that the Democratic Party had been on all sides of every leading question. As he has been on all sides of politics, it is natural that he should appear as a Democratic candidate for Congress. He ought to feel at home in that party and the party ought to feel at home with him."

Gen. Lew. Wallace, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Indiana District, has written a letter to the Indianapolis *Journal*, in which he gives proof that his army record was not what the Democrats had reported it to be. The *Journal*, in addition, publishes Gen. Grant's letter and official documents, which silence all reflections upon the movements of Gen. Wallace's command at Shiloh, and evince on his part a promptness and celerity of movement fully up to the demands of the occasion.

Hon. John A. Logan's renomination for Congressman at large from Illinois seems to give the party organs much satisfaction. The Chicago *Republican* says of the matter: "This is a fitting tribute to honesty, capability and patriotic devotion. The choice was a foregone conclusion, because a better one could not be made. Gen. Logan has been signal in his services, both in civil and military life. In every position in which he has been placed, he has shown himself to be equal to the exigencies of the occasion, and has always satisfied all expectations."

The Courtland, N. Y., *Journal* is glad to learn that the friends of Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn formerly Lieutenant-Governor of this State, are urging his nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor the coming Fall. "There has been," adds the *Journal*, "a strong feeling in his favor for some time, and now his supporters are determined to present his name to the Convention, which meets at Saratoga on the 7th of September. We are glad, for several reasons, to learn this fact, and hope he will succeed. He comes before the people of this State with an untarnished record."

The *Virginia State Journal* congratulates the Republicans of that State on the fact that the difficulties within the party in the Pittsylvania District are harmonized, and that the triumphant election of a sound Republican is assured there. So in the First Congressional District the calling of a Convention is provided for, which will settle all rivalries and consolidate the vote of the party upon a chosen candidate.

The Boston *Journal* says that Mr. Phillips has never been classed with men who hesitate. He has clear convictions, and, without regard to results, he expresses his opinion. It is currently reported in political circles that he neither intends to accept nor decline the nomination of the Prohibitory Party. We should not be astonished to find some shrewd politician adopting such a course, but that Wendell Phillips should refuse to face the music is scarcely credible, and, we may add, by no means creditable to Mr. Phillips. If he is named the standard-bearer of a party, it appears to be a matter of duty and justice to those who have thus honored him to accept the position and fight valiantly for the cause, or manfully to give his reasons for declining.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that "the Democratic managers have called the State (Massachusetts) Convention for an unusually late date, in order that every advantage may be taken of possible errors of their opponents. But the *Post* already forestalls the action of this unnecessary body and nominates for Governor Mr. T. H. Sweetser, on the strength of his excellent legislative record. This certainly seems a little ungracious to the gallant recruit who has served the party so well in recent campaigns; but as the honor of being defeated is apt to pall upon the palate, the *Post* may be doing a substantial favor to Mr. Adams by shoving him out of the arena."

The Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal* says: "Hon. John W. McPherson, of Hopkinsville, takes his defeat by Mr. McHenry, as a true Democrat should. He gracefully withdraws from the canvass in the Second District in a published letter, at the close of which he says: 'I return to the ranks to support the nominee of the September Convention.' But the Hopkinsville *Conservative* declares that 'the free use of money and a mercenary Press have secured the defeat of the Democratic Party of the district.'"

The Southern Democratic journals still continue to inveigh against Ex-Gov. Orr for his spirited avowal of Republican principles. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"That politics enlarges, in a not altogether satisfactory manner, the circle of one's sleeping companions, is a truth whose recognition is attested by a very popular axiom. The latest and quite the most remarkable illustration comes from our exclusive and patrician sister, South Carolina. A son of that beclouded Commonwealth, eleven years a Democratic representative in Washington, an opponent of the compromise measures of Mr. Clay, because of their injustice to the South, Democratic Speaker of the Thirty-fifth Congress, advocate of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, member of the South Carolina Secession Convention of 1860, when he voted to 'go out before breakfast,' delegate from South Carolina to Georgia, charged with the mission of inducing the reluctant compatriots of Alexander Stephens to imitate the precipitancy of their palmetto brethren, one would reasonably have supposed that James Lawrence Orr, who did and was all these, could safely have been relied upon to illustrate his declining years with a brave endurance of the evils he suffers as a citizen without one instant's abatement of his hostility to the tyrannous deeds which inflict them."

The Platform of Republicanism.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 3.

The Republican Party has a record of unequalled glory. In saving the nation, in destroying slavery, and in enfranchising a race, it presents a cluster of lustrous deeds far transcending the achievements of any other party in political history. Its success in the management of all the multiplied details of State and General Administration has been no less signal, and constitutes the strongest presumption of its fitness for any future trust. It is said, however, that the party relies altogether upon this record of the past, and has no affirmative and progressive policy upon the living questions of the present. This assumption is entirely erroneous. To prove it so, we invite attention to the following points, upon which we are sure we indicate the distinct position or manifest sentiment of the Republican Party, whether it has yet been explicitly declared in any formal platform or not:

1. *Liberality to Late Enemies.* Reconstruction is ended. Equal rights are established. The general political legislation required by the war and subsequent events has accomplished its great work. What now remains to be done is to remove all traces of the rebellion and to obliterate all distinctions, as soon as safety will permit. The action and disposition of the Republican Party toward those who sought to destroy the national life are exceedingly liberal. It has done everything for security, nothing for vengeance. Upon that policy it still acts, and that policy now permits the largest freedom. We still see the Democratic Party hoping to succeed through the aid of the old rebel leaders, and the old rebel leaders hoping to accomplish some of their ends through Democratic success. Against this we have to guard, but the best guard is provided in the constitutional establishment of equal rights. And so we are steadily removing disabilities, and advancing toward general amnesty.

2. *Reduction of Taxes and Payment of the Debt.* The rapid payment of the debt, requiring heavy drains upon the people, is neither desirable nor politic. The large installments paid during the past eighteen months have served the important object of raising the public credit to a high point, as is proved by the enhancement of the value of our Government securities to the extent of eleven per cent. since the inauguration of Gen. Grant. With that end now attained, there is no remaining reason for excessive payments. The debt should not be altogether liquidated by this generation. A moderate surplus of twenty-five or thirty millions should be annually applied to the extinguishment of the principal, and beyond that any excess of revenue, should be turned to the reduction of taxes. This policy has been recognized by the reduction of seventy-eight millions enacted at the recent session, and it will be steadily carried out as fast as our expanding growth and swelling revenues will authorize.

3. *Refunding of the Debt.* This is a distinct and important element of our policy. The loans of a war stress were necessarily contracted at a rate of interest beyond what should be paid in a period of peace. Every reduction of one per cent. reduces the aggregate burden of interest between twelve and thirteen millions. Such a result is eminently desirable, and Republican management tends directly toward it.

4. *Tariff and Revenue Reform.* Upon this point, much discussed and much confused, a single sentence will sufficiently indicate the true position—the tariff which is indispensable for revenue purposes incidentally furnishes adequate protection. This eliminates all necessity for debating abstract theories, and supplies ground upon which all can readily unite. The interest of the public debt, and certain other obligations which must be met in coin, absolutely require a tariff revenue of not much less than 150,000,000 a year, to be derived, of course, from Customs on imports, and the proper adjustment of such a volume of duties provides all requisite protection. Free trade, or any approach to free trade, is utterly out of the question. On the other hand, under our present circumstances, a revenue tariff and a protective tariff are identical. If any modification is required with regard to any particular article, the Republican Party has already attested its disposition to respond to the popular will.

5. *Currency and Specie Payments.* Here the policy is, no expansion, no violent change, but steady contemplation and judicious adoption of the means of returning to the sound basis. Inflexible opposition to any inflation of the currency must be enforced. There is nothing but mischief in a further expansion of our already redundant paper. On the other hand, any sweeping, and precipitate diminution of the volume, tending to unsettle all values and disturb all trade, must be equally avoided. There is but one safe end of our financial derangement, and that is specie payments; there is but one safe path to specie payments, and that is the path of gradual and cautious ascent.

6. *Free National Banking.* The adoption of a uniform national bank system, superseding the old broken system of State banks, has proved a great blessing to the country. The Republican Party would carry this system to its perfection at the earliest practicable day, allowing the largest freedom compatible with security, and giving the country a safe, stable, uniform and inflexible currency.

7. *Foreign Policy.* The true American and Republican idea is sympathy for every genuine struggle for independence and self-government, but at the same time respect for law and no entangling alliances or complications. The peace, prosperity and honor of our country are the first objects of regard. Its peace requires no rash and ill-considered enterprises. Its prosperity requires prudence in foreign as well as domestic affairs. Its honor requires reverence for law upon our own part, and a remonstrance against any violation of law, to the detriment of humanity, on the part of our neighbors. When Cuba rebels against her oppressor, reverence for law commands official silence, however much we sympathize, until the conditions of war are realized. When Spain conducts her crusade of repression in violation of the code of humanity, the same honor requires our earnest protest.

8. *Land Grants to Railroads.* The grants originally made to aid in the construction of the great Pacific Railroads, through vast regions of wilderness which could not otherwise be opened or otherwise made of value, were eminently wise and profitable. Grants to minor corporations are neither advantageous nor tolerable. Though many such were introduced at the late session of Congress, that body did not adopt a single one.

9. *Canal Administration and Tolls.* The Republican policy on this question is one which would serve the interests of commerce without sacrificing the interests of the State. It would reduce the tolls where such reduction would stimulate and augment canal traffic, but in the adjustment of rates it would not pander to the interests of a few individuals or a few localities to the detriment of the higher welfare of the State, nor would it disregard the requirements of revenue, or the demands of our constitutional obligations. In a word, the Republican policy may be best indicated by saying that it is the direct antipode of the Democratic policy which has sacrificed the revenues, inaugurated the most wasteful and profligate expenditures, and been guided in every respect by the interests, not of the people, but of a corrupt ring.

10. *Schools and Sectarian Appropriations.* The system of common schools, which is the pride of the State, must be preserved in its integrity. The diversion of any portion of the school fund is a blow at the system and a menace to free institutions. Sectarian appropriations are contrary to the spirit and genius of our Government, and against them the Republican Party is inflexibly arrayed.

11. *Economy and Honesty of Administration.* This principle is equally applicable to State and National Governments. The Republican Party has conclusively shown that with it they are not mere empty words. It has displayed both economy and honesty in the National Administration, as is demonstrated by figures with which the people are entirely familiar. It would carry the same policy into every department of the State Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 3.—At the Republican County Convention today the following persons were elected as delegates to the Saratoga Convention: Hon. John J. Nicks, Hon. G. W. Bucks and Hon. G. L. Smith. Delegates were also chosen today favorable to the nomination of H. Boardman Smith, for Congress in the Twenty-sixth Congressional District.

Lockport, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The following have been chosen as delegates to the Saratoga Convention from the First Assembly District of Niagara County: Richard Crowley, Thos. N. Van Volkenburg and A. W. Comstock; and from the Second Assembly District, Henry P. Smith, Geo. P. Swain and Wm. Hamblin.

Corning, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Second Assembly District of Steuben County are Chestar S. Coles, H. Sherwood, Wm. Moore and R. M. Tuttle. The Congressional delegates from the First Assembly District are J. Robie, C. D. Champlin, S. Haskins, Owen Reilly, and from the Second Assembly District, Henry Sherwood, N. M. Crane, W. S. Hodgeman, A. A. Van Arsdale and Samuel Hitchell.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 3.—John A. Griswold, Wm. Madden, Henry A. Menell, and Edward A. Dunham are the delegates to the Republican Convention from this city. The delegates from the First (City) District of Rensselaer County are Randall Brown, James A. Dumont, and Alvah Travers.

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from Cayuga County, on Saturday: First District—E. A. Thomas, R. Tracy, Wm. Root and J. Turner, Jr. Second District—Hon. W. P. Robinson, T. H. Schenck, S. Gifford and E. E. Brown.

Albion, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Republican State delegates from Orleans County are Hon. Noah Davis, E. K. Hart, Job L. Potter and Jackson J. Blood.

Position of the Good Templars of Connecticut—Congressional Nominations.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3.—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, yesterday, political matters were discussed and resolutions adopted recommending the appointment of a committee to present the matter of a State Police to the next General Assembly, and urging it as the duty of Good Templars to vote only for such candidates for office as are in favor of enforced prohibition, though the Order disavows any intention to bind its members to act with any particular party. The following resolution was finally adopted:

That the time has come when prohibition or license is and ought to be an important political issue, and if the parties already organized do not take a correct stand upon these questions, we will favor the organization of a third party, whose principal object will be to secure the enforcement of prohibitory laws.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 3.—A large, private meeting of Republicans, favorable to Gov. Chamberlain for United States Senator, was held last evening, and rallying committees were appointed for the Representative caucus tonight. It is supposed that this city will send Chamberlain representatives.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 3.—J. Allen Barber, of Grant County, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—The Hon. Milton Sayler was nominated for Congress from the First Ohio District by the Democratic Convention this morning.

The Maine Senatorship—Meeting of the Friends of Gov. Chamberlain.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 4.—The Republicans of this city and vicinity, favorable to the election of Gov. Chamberlain to the United States Senate, met at Narombega Hall, on Saturday evening, in pursuance to a call signed by some 500 names, to consult together in relation to taking measures to secure his election. The meeting was presided over by Hon. S. H. Dale, with forty-five Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries. Speeches were made by the President, Hons. W. W. Paine, S. H. Blake, Gen. H. M. Plaisted, Col. Jasper Hutchin, and others. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the civil and military services of Gov. Chamberlain entitled him to the gratitude of the Republican Party, and that his election to the United States Senate would be a fitting acknowledgment of his eminent abilities, and an honor to the State and the nation, and that the unprecedented majorities by which he has been repeatedly nominated and elected to his present position, indicate the preference of the masses of the Republican party in a manner that cannot, with propriety, be disregarded by the Republicans of the incoming Legislature. The speeches were received and the resolutions adopted with much enthusiasm.

ILLINOIS.

The Approaching Elections—Political Movements—The Democracy—The Magnetic Wells of Michigan—Hog Cholera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870.

The Republican State Convention was held, today, in Springfield. The result will reach you before this does. There seems to be no opposition to Gen. Logan for Congressman at large, and he will be nominated as a matter of course. The other offices to be filled are of no great importance, yet there are plenty of candidates for the Republican nomination. The Congressional ticket is nearly filled up in the various Districts. Mr. Burchard, in the Third, and Gen. Hawley, in the Fourth, are renominated, and Gen. Farnsworth will be in the Second. There is not much said publicly even yet in the First, but the wires are undoubtedly well manipulated by this time. I will give an instance of the way Republican politics are "done" in Chicago. We will take the Third Ward, which has a population of between twelve and thirteen thousand, and includes a large slice of our aristocratic avenues. The primary meeting is called in a saloon where respectable people will not go. Fifty-two votes are polled, including quite a number from our colored citizens, and these represent the population of the Ward in the Convention. As nearly as I can come at it, there were about fifteen hundred votes polled at the primary election in all the Wards, out of the thirty thousand Republican voters in the city. Our politics are so managed and are discussed in such disreputable places, that respectable people, as a rule, will have nothing to do with them. I neglected to mention in the proper place that the contest in the Fifth District, between Mr. Ingersoll and Gen. Henderson, waxes warmer and warmer, and more interesting. As the nomination is to be made by a direct vote of the party, holding primary polls, both gentlemen are stumping the District with great vigor. The Prohibitionists have nominated Rev. and Dr. F. B. Jones, of Bureau County. He is a man of decided ability, and, being a practicing physician and a Baptist Minister, he is likely to poll quite a respectable vote.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy have hardly "peeped" yet in the northern part of the State; and as they know very well that there is not a ghost of a chance for them to elect anybody, the encouragement to nominate is small. The Prohibition Party held a State Convention yesterday at Bloomington, and nominated Hon. J. V. Farwell, of this city, for Congressman at large; K. G. Hammond, of Hill County, for Treasurer; D. Wilkins, of McLean, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. F. Simpson, of Greene, and J. M. Smith, of De Witt, for Penitentiary Commissioners. Personally, the ticket is a strong one, but it remains to be seen how generally the temperance men of the State will vote it. If the Prohibition Party were as well organized as the others it would poll fifty thousand votes. As it is, I shall not be surprised if their ticket does not receive five thousand. It is not known whether Mr. Farwell will accept the nomination for Congressman at large, as he is away among the Western Indians.

THE MAGNETIC WELLS OF MICHIGAN.

I made a "flying" trip the forepart of the week to Eaton Rapids, where are located several of the wonderful magnetic wells recently discovered in various parts of Michigan. There is something singular about these waters, and their magnetic properties, which are undeniable, have upset all the theories of scientific men who have taught that there were no magnetic properties in water. You may have noticed the paper read by Prof. Winchell, of the State University at Ann Arbor, before the American Association at Troy. The Professor visited these springs, and after making many experiments, remarked that he should be compelled to go back and make his class forget what he had been teaching them. There are several of these wells here, bored by different individuals on their own premises, and the supply of water is plentiful—so plentiful, indeed, that it is used to sprinkle streets, and runs away in little brooklets. The water has a perceptible difference in taste—that at the Frost well being considerably the strongest. Multitudes are flocking here—some for cure and some curiosity. To my certain knowledge, many remarkable cures of chronic diseases have been effected. The water has an agreeable taste, and in this respect does not differ much from ordinary pure water. The reputation of these wells is spreading far and near. There were four hundred arrivals at Eaton Rapids in a single week. A company is formed here to deal in these waters, all over the country, by having depots in all the large cities and towns. It has been demonstrated that they do not lose their properties by transportation. In fact, one of the most remarkable cures that has come to my knowledge from their use was of a neighbor of mine, who has not been from home.

FEVER AND AGUE.

One great drawback this season has been the great prevalence of fever and ague, all over Michigan. It is not pleasant to go to a watering-place for health and to be attacked by this fell scourge, as many have been this summer. This disease is always worse in dry seasons, and "over at St. Jo." it is the common salutation to say, when friends meet, "Have you shaken today?"

HOG CHOLERA.

I have been in different parts of the State recently, and find that the "hog cholera" is raging to a considerable extent in various localities. It is not confined to the fattening pens of the distilleries, but extends to the farms. It has appeared in its worst form in Scott County, and some farmers are reported to have lost all their stock of hogs. One man had over a hundred die in a very short time. In Macoupin County, in some parts of Sangamon and Morgan, the disease prevails quite extensively, and it is getting to be so regular in its visitations that the hog crop is becoming considered as rather an uncertain one.

WASHINGTON.

The National Debt, Past and Present—Fraudulent Collection of Pension Claims—Exports of Cotton—Various.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department, showing the public debt at the close of each administration from 1789 to 1869. It exhibits the fact that under Democratic administration the debt steadily increased.

DEFRAUDING WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

There is much complaint among claimants for bounty and back pay, who find that the money due them has been drawn upon forgeries perpetrated by their attorneys. The Treasury Department decides that, in such cases the money cannot be paid over again to the proper party, as a statute of limitations in force here prevents a criminal prosecution for forgery after two years have elapsed. The claim agent generally succeeds in concealing his fraud until this period has expired, after which the proper claimant is left without a remedy. The sums out of which poor widows and orphans throughout the country have been defrauded are known to amount to more than $100,000, and the amount of forgeries which are yet to come to light cannot be estimated. There is much complaint at the facilities which have been permitted claim agents in the perpetration of their forgeries, as, by making every warrant payable to the order of the claimant, it would have been impossible to defraud them. The matter will be brought before Congress next Winter, and legislation asked to protect persons whose claims, through no fault of their own, have been paid to improper persons.

THE MEXICAN CLAIM COMMISSION.

In the Mexican Claim Commission, yesterday, in the cases which were called, Mr. Cushing moved, as on the day before, for two months in which to file his answers in behalf of the Mexican Government, which was granted.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

It is understood that the Western Union Telegraph Company propose to co-operate with the War Department for the rapid transmission of the telegraphic reports of "the operation and report of storms, for the benefit of commerce, on our northern lakes and seaboard." The management of the Company, regarding the undertaking as of national importance, propose to place their wires at the service of the War Department on liberal terms. The organization of the telegraphic circuit for the simultaneous transmission of the weather reports to and from the Board of Trade rooms and principal cities throughout the United States will be the most extensive that has ever been attempted. The organization is so complete that it is expected unparalleled speed in telegraphing will be attained.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

The following table exhibits the exports of raw cotton during the fiscal years 1869 and 1870 respectively, as shown by Monthly Report No. 12, of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press:

	1869. Pounds.	1869. Dollars.	1870. Pounds.	1870. Dollars.
Sea Island...	2,784,244	2,374,892	6,309,780	2,906,433
All other grades......	636,552,677	160,258,160	954,148,843	221,121,191
Total....	639,336,921	162,633,052	960,458,623	224,027,624
Number of bales of 400 pounds each, 1869.........				1,598,342
Number of bales of 400 pounds each, 1870.........				2,401,146

The average price per pound for Sea Island cotton, in 1870, was 46 cents, and for all other cotton, 23⅜ cents.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND DEBT.

The following has been officially promulgated from the Treasury Department:

Comparative statement of the net expenditures of the United States Government for the eighteen months from Sept. 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869, and the eighteen months from March 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1870:

	18 months from Sept. 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869.	18 months from March 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1870.
For Congress...........	$5,064,467	$6,386,235
For expenses of the Post-office Department (mail transportation)...........	7,189,107	8,815,123
For expenses of foreign intercourse...........	1,854,502	1,935,808
For Executive and miscellaneous expenses...........	23,952,322	11,044,091
For expenses of public buildings and grounds in Washington...........	2,194,613	1,529,605
For expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs.	9,384,504	[illegible],225,487
For miscellaneous expenses of Customs, including buildings...........	10,910,971	12,443,633
For expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue...........	11,797,678	10,975,724
For miscellaneous expenses, internal revenue...........	3,752,736	2,752,811
For expenses of United States courts...........	2,576,488	3,441,136
For miscellaneous expenses under Interior Department...........	4,610,519	4,752,451
For expenses of War Department...........	162,836,593	82,619,058
For expenses of Navy Department...........	36,746,544	[illegible]1,205,615
For expenses of Indian Department...........	8,721,899	7,215,650
For expenses of Pension Department...........	37,192,739	43,848,196
Total...........	$328,765,689	$245,912,629
Decrease of expenditures...........		$82,853,060
For amount of interest paid from Sept. 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869....	$211,321,716	
For amount of interest paid from March 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1870.....	198,421,155	
Saving of interest...........		$12,900,561
For reduction of public debt from Sept. 1, 1867, to March 1, 1869....	$1,383,460	
For reduction of public debt from March 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1870...........		$169,542,109

Reduction of the Public Debt.

During the eighteen months from March 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1870, the amount of reduction in the public debt has been, as above shown, $169,542,109 69, most of which has been applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds bearing interest in coin, and in the payment of obligations overdue and convertible into interest-bearing bonds or certificates. The amount of interest which will hereafter be saved to the Government on the debt actually paid is about $8,745,598 08 annually, or $728,799 67 monthly, mostly in gold. There has also been a constant improvement in the decrease of the debt during the six months since March 1 of this year and over the corresponding six months of 1869, to the following extent:

	1869.	1870.	Gain in Decrease.
March.........	$205,798	$5,765,349	$5,559,551
April.........	6,399,070	11,697,793	5,298,723
May.........	13,334,777	13,801,962	467,185
June.........	16,410,132	20,203,772	3,793,640
July.........	7,425,744	17,034,123	9,608,379
August.........	5,694,234	13,493,325	7,799,091
Total.........	$49,500,758	$82,407,328	$32,406,568

And the decrease of the debt for the past six months, as compared with the twelve preceding months, is as follows:

Decrease of the public debt for the twelve months preceding March 1, 1870...........	$86,894,782
For the six months since that date...........	82,407,328

The foregoing is a correct comparison of the financial operations of the Government during the periods named, made from the official records of this Department.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

Treasury Department, Sept. 3, 1870.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $482,000.

Shipments to Assistant Treasurers, depositories, national banks and others—Notes...........	$2,3[illegible]
Fractional currency...........	430,215
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for national bank circulation...........	$342,6[illegible],200
And for public deposits...........	16,341,500
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week...........	722,900
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week...........	700,600
Total amount burned...........	28,303,676
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week ending Aug. 27...........	241,200
Total amount issued therefor...........	27,245,915
Balance due for mutilated notes...........	1,052,675
Bank circulation outstanding at this date...........	299,390,064

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The coin balance in the Treasury today is...........	$99,768,285
Gold certificates...........	25,234,320
Currency balance...........	37,613,824

Taking out the September interest accounts for the reduction in the coin balance.

NEW BANKS.

The following is a list of the banks organized and authorized during the week ending Sept. 3, 1870:

Organized—The People's National Bank, of Norfolk, Va., capital $100,000; J. C. Deming, President, Wm. S. Wilkinson, Cashier.

Authorized—Sterling, Ill., W. A. Sanburn and others, No. 27; Clinton, Ill., Hon. David Davis and others, Sept. 3; Versailles, Mo., S. G. Wilson and others, Aug. 29; Trenton, Mo., R. P. Carter and others, Sept. 1; Lapeer, Mich., S. P. Gaskill and others, Aug. 27; Port Huron, Mich., B. J. Atkinson and others, Aug. 29; Hudson, Mich., Boies, Rude & Co., Aug. 29; Niles, Mich., R. W. Lambson and others, Sept. 3; Chariton, Iowa, L. Cook and others, Aug. 30; Sigourney, Iowa, A. G. Pope and others, Aug. 31; Rome, Ga., D. R. Printup and others, Aug. 30; Montgomery, Ala., E. Harrison and others, Sept. 1; Mauston, Wis., H. H. Hatch and others, Sept. 3; Pulaski, Tenn., W. J. Parkes and others, Sept. 3.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF CUBA.

The following translation of the important order, which will interest all persons trading with Cuba, has been forwarded to the Department of State by our Consul-General at Havana:

INTENDENCY-GENERAL OF THE HACIENDA.

In a circular from this Intendency of 18th of May last, published in the *Gaceta* of the 18th of the same month, it was ordered that, in order to release masters of vessels from fines which they had incurred on account of informalities in their manifests, or for not having presented them, together with the manifest certified by the Consul, thus failing to comply with the regulations they should observe, according to an order of the Provisional Government of the 11th November, 1868, it was necessary for them to prove that they had been in no port of this island since the 19th December, 1868, the date of the going into effect of said order. It was also ordered that the justificatory proof should consist of certificates issued by the Captains of the qualified ports of the island, which the consignee of the vessel should present within thirty days, counting from the date of the notice of the imposed fine. But as various petitions have been presented as to the difficulty and cost in money of procuring this proof, this Intendency, desirous to give commerce and navigation all the facilities compatible with the law and the interests of the Treasury, after having heard the reports of the Central Section of Customs, and the Board of Finance has decreed that the Custom-houses shall be considered as sufficient proof. For the purpose indicated a certificate shall be obtained of the Consul of the port where the vessel enters, in which shall be stated that according to an examination of the log, or log-books, presented to him for that purpose by the master of said vessel, said vessel has not been in any port since 19th December, 1868. The Consuls being also at liberty to exact such data as they may consider necessary to certify with exactness upon the subject, which is hereby published in the *Gaceta* for general information.

JOSE EMILIO DE SANTOS,
Intendent-General.

Havana, Aug. 16, 1870.

FREE TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

Official information has been received that Spain has ordered that from this time forth the following articles may be introduced through the Custom-houses of the Island of Porto Rico free of import duties, and whatever may be the country from and the flag under which they may be brought: Machinery and all kinds of mechanical apparatus and instruments intended for agriculture, for the manufacture of its raw products on estates, and all sorts of appliances tending to save labor, or to render in any way less expensive the working of land which is already under cultivation, or which may hereafter be cultivated.

A contract for furnishing the internal revenue officers east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery until the 30th June next, was today awarded to Messrs. Philps & Solomons, of this city.... Weldemer de Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, will leave here on Tuesday next with his family, to take the steamer for Europe on the 8th inst. on a leave of absence for eight months.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

A resident of the Seventh Ward in this city, named William Smith, was arrested by the Police today on suspicion of murder committed about Christmas on the Seventh-street road, about six miles from the city. It is alleged the murder was accompanied by robbery, the victim being a United States soldier. The complainant is a deaf mute who, it is stated, surprised the murderer as he was burying his victim in the woods, and who was induced to say nothing, but now brings the charge. The complainant is held in the guard-house, and the examination takes place to-morrow before the Police Court.

THE INDIANS.

Outrages in Arizona—Attack upon a Stage-Coach—Trespassers on the Osage Lands—Letter from Vincent Colyer.

Denver, Colorado, Sept. 3.—The Santa Fe *Post* says: The last Tucson mail coach was captured and burned by Indians, west of Fort Bouce, Arizona. Jack Collins, the conductor, the driver and two soldiers composing the escort, were killed. Collins' eyes were gouged out and his body horribly mutilated. Gov. Pile has issued a proclamation warning all persons against unlawful trading with the Indians, which has been carried on quite extensively of late. Several minor outrages have been committed by Indians south of Santa Fé recently. Considerable stock has been run off and several persons killed. The following information is contained in a letter from Mr. Vincent Colyer, one of the United States Indian Commissioners, dated at Columbus Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad:

"The act of Congress passed at the last session provides that the Osage Indians shall receive $1 25 per acre for their lands, (which shall be sold to actual settlers only,) and for the purchase of 160 acres *per capita* for the new homes of the Osages in the Indian Territory. The law provides that the consent of the Osages shall be first obtained, and the Commissioners are now endeavoring to obtain their consent. Two years ago some railroad speculators in Kansas obtained the consent of a portion of the tribe to the sale of their lands at nineteen cents per acre, which would have placed 8,000,000 of acres of the best lands of Kansas at the disposal of the speculators. Congress refused to approve of the scheme. Mr. Colyer has traveled over a large part of the tract, and he says: "A finer farming country I have nowhere seen; in many places the blades of prairie grass grow as high as the hubs of the wagon-wheels, thick and free from weeds, while the seed stocks of the grass run up, good food for cattle, as high as the wagon top. The streams are clear, well supplied with water, and for twenty mile on either side thickly covered with good timber. There are already over 20,000 persons on the lands, many of them as industrious and respectable as any in the land, and who do not believe in cheating and abusing the Indians. But there are others, and these are the ones who have done and will continue to do mischief, unless the Government promptly suppresses them. They are called here 'claim jumpers,' squatters, &c. They are like the sneak thieves of our cities; they follow up the poor Indian wherever he goes, and like the old man who straddled the neck of Sinbad the Sailor, insist on the Indians carrying them wherever they wish to go, and take possession. They enter his cabin, violate his wife and daughter, steal his ponies, and finally, at the point of the revolver, drive him from his own land; while the Government all the while stands by and sees these poor helpless people thus abused, notwithstanding we have sacred treaties with the Indian, guaranteeing him perpetual possession of his land and home. A horrible nightmare of fear of the white man, and a blind belief in a theory of the final dying out of the red man, as unfounded as it is devilish, seems to have heretofore possessed our Government officials." Mr. Colyer expresses the conviction that this disgraceful injustice is coming to an end. He says there are a hundred or more of these thieves, and probably they have misled two hundred or more well-meaning persons now in the Indian Territory. They are there in direct violation of treaty stipulations by which the Government is bound to eject such trespassers. So long as the squatters remain in the Indian Territory the Osages will not consent to be removed there from Kansas. The Council to discuss the subject was called for the 20th inst., but had to be postponed till today, the 29th, as no Indians attended. Gen. Sherman has issued an order for a cavalry force to go down and eject the trespassers. When this is done the Osages will probably consent to their removal from Kansas.

Tribulations of an English Blacksmith—Elopement of His Wife—Arrest and Imprisonment.

The Guelph (Canada) *Mercury* says: "An incident happened in Guelph, last week, which has resulted in the appearance of a gay Lothario, aged about fifty, at the Police Court, on Saturday morning, on a charge of stealing $15 and sundry tools and steel-castings. The prosecutor in the case is Mr. Michael Willscroft, a blacksmith employed at Messrs. Mill & Melvin's foundry, who arrived in Guelph about fourteen months ago from Birmingham, England, leaving his wife behind him under the guardianship of the prisoner of this morning, one Isaiah Stokes. Having established himself in this town, the prosecutor, about three months since, sent for his wife to join him here, who, in the month of June, duly arrived, but in company with her protector, Stokes, and his family of several children. On leaving England, the prosecutor left in his wife's custody certain tools and trade implements of his own manufacture, to which he attached importance, and which, on the arrival of Stokes here, were at once handed over to him by that faithful guardian of his interests. Stokes appears to have been jobbing round since his arrival, without seeking to gain any definite employment, living all the time with the prosecutor, and a few days since, describing Guelph as a mean place, told the prosecutor that he was going to the States. On Wednesday morning, while the prosecutor was at work as usual, and without the least suspicion of such a calamity, Stokes accordingly took his departure. But, though he could easily part from his friend Willscroft, he could not from his wife. His acquaintance with her had evidently become too strongly cemented, and her help appeared to be so absolutely necessary to his success. At all events, Stokes took prosecutor's wife with him, and as Mr. Willscroft discovered on examination, also deprived him of more of his substantials in the shape of an English sovereign, an Australian sovereign, several Canadian bills, and the tools already referred to. Mr. Willscroft did not attach much importance to the deprivation of his frail spouse, but he decidedly did to the other property, and the meanness of his former associate in having abused his confidence. Accordingly he consulted with Chief Constable Kelly, who soon traced the runaways, and on a warrant issued by his worship the Police Magistrate, at once proceeded to Sarnia, and arrested Stokes, on Thursday, in company with prosecutor's wife, on their way to Detroit. Mr. Kelly brought his man back to this town at once with his luggage, among which the stolen property was found and identified by the prosecutor. Before the magistrate Stokes alleged as to some of the tools, that he made them himself, and as to others that prosecutor gave them to him. The Magistrate, however, was satisfied that he had made both a tool and a fool of the prosecutor, and after carefully investigating the case committed him for trial. The faithless wife remained in Sarnia, where Willscroft will most likely allow her to stop, having no desire to take her back."

THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Grading of the Track Between Owego and Athens Nearly Completed—Prospects of the Road.

The Auburn, N. Y., *Advertiser*, of the 2d inst., has the following: "If anything were needed to satisfy the most skeptical as to the question whether the Southern Central Railroad has really opened up a section of country that will furnish sufficient business to warrant its construction on the route selected, all doubt will be removed by a trip over the road from Auburn to Owego at the present time. Eight months ago, when the road was first opened, the general appearance of things testified in the strongest manner that no facilities for marketing the products of the country through which it passed had before been furnished to the people, and that they had been compelled to 'live within themselves'—shut out from cities where the abundant products of their farms and manufacturing establishments would find a ready market, if they had suitable transportation accommodations. There were then no accumulations of freight at the different depots, and freight-trains were only seen on the road for the transportation of material belonging to the Railroad Company. What a contrast was observable yesterday. At all the stopping places freight of every description was noticed in large quantities awaiting shipment, while long trains of freight-cars were moving north and south, packed to their full capacity with the products of the country. Another evidence of what the road has already done for the people was witnessed in the rapid growth of the villages on the route. New and substantial residences, hotels, school-houses, mills for sawing lumber, stave-factories, planing-mills, dairy-houses, cheese factories, &c., have sprung into existence, as if by magic, since the road was opened. All these things would furnish sure evidence that the road is doing a very prosperous local business without the necessity of consulting the treasurer's books, which, we understand, also show a very satisfactory state of things. If with the road only completed between Auburn and Owego its business is so good, what may we anticipate when it connects the coal mines of Pennsylvania by its construction to Athens, with the lumber regions of Canada and the trade of the Lakes by its construction to Little Sodus harbor. The grading of the track between Owego and Athens is fully three-quarters done, and the rails for laying it are on the ground. The distance from Owego to Athens is seventeen miles, where the Southern Central will connect with the Pennsylvania and New-York Railroad, thus giving it direct communication with the coal mines. The road between Owego and Athens runs for sixteen miles by the side of the track of the New-York and Erie Road in the valley of the Susquehanna, which for picturesque scenery and the favorable lay of the land for economical railroad building cannot be surpassed."

Singular Death in the Sixteenth Ward Station-House.

Last evening, at 8:25 o'clock, a telegram was received at the Central Police-office from the Sixteenth Precinct, stating that Bernard Roden, a native of Ireland, fifty-four years of age, had been brought into the Station-house insensible with a deep cut on the wrist, and had died at 7¾ P. M. Upon being asked as to how the injury had been received, Sergeant Aldis, who was in charge, answered that it was said that he had received the cut by the breaking of a pane of glass, but added that this was doubtful. Being asked for something more definite, he replied that the wife of Roden was locked up for intoxication, and also one Ann McAvoy, of No. 225 West Seventeenth-street, for quarreling with him. It will be seen that the Police have very vague information of the casualty, and seem incapable of obtaining any more. An inquest will be held today, when the facts will doubtless be discovered.

Laying the Corner Stone of a Church.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus, was performed yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of people. Most Rev. John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York, officiated. This Church is of the denomination known as German Roman Catholic, and the ceremonies were the same as those usually performed upon such occasions, consisting of prayer, pronouncing the blessing, depositing records, books and copies of the journals of the day, and lowering the stone to its place.

The edifice is to be erected a short distance north of Canal-street, with a front on Laurens-street, and extending an entire block through to Thompson street. Hence the ground plan is unusually large. On the south-east corner of the structure a tower, or steeple, is to be erected 216 feet in height above the sidewalk, or 100 feet above the church roof. On the north-east corner there will also be a tower, though not so elevated as the former. The material for the front on Laurens-street will be soft, light-colored sand-stone. The foundation of the whole structure is composed of pitch-pine timber put down in square pieces, twenty or thirty feet in length. On this timber are to be laid the solid blocks of gray granite on which the superstructure is to rest. When the durability of these timbers as the foundation for so large and massive a structure was questioned, the reply made by one who claimed to be competent to judge, was that the timbers would remain sound for two centuries at least. The whole cost, exclusive of the ground, is estimated at about $200,000. The congregation of this church own a small brick edifice fronting on Thompson-street, which will ultimately be torn down, and the ground on which it stands will be included in the new church. It was thought best to let the old one stand as long as possible for the purposes of worship.

Aquatic.

A good deal of interest is being manifested in the six-oared gig-race between the Neptune Rowing Association of West Brighton, Staten Island, and the Argonauta Rowing Association of Bergen Point, that is to come off in the Kills on Saturday, the 10th of September. Both crews have been in active training for the past two months, and a close and exciting contest is expected. The course is to be three miles, one and a half miles and return; on the Kills, between Bergen Point and the Staten Island shore, the starting point to be off the Factoryville dock. A fine view of the race can be obtained from either shore.

Both Clubs desire to extend through our columns an invitation to the clubs and members of the Hudson River Rowing Association and the New-Jersey Rowing Association, and also offer them the use of both of the club-houses on that day. The race is to come off at 4 P. M., previous to which there will be some single scull races between prominent oarsmen. Without doubt the Kills will be filled with boats on that day, and the shores lined with the people of Hudson County and Staten Island.

Shooting Affray in East Tenth-Street.

Arthur McManus, of No. 428 East Fifteenth-street, hired a light wagon yesterday at the stable of Henry Holton, No. 263 East Tenth-street, and when he returned with it in the evening, a spring being broken, the proprietor desired him to pay for it, in which request he was joined by Henry Greibel, of No. 1,490 First-avenue. McManus refused to comply with the demand, and an altercation ensued between the three men. Finally McManus drew a revolver and fired upon the other two, the ball striking Greibel in the thigh, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. The assailant was immediately arrested, and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

What Mineral Waters Do You Use?—General Depot for Natural Mineral Waters only, No. 94 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

Costar's Exterminators—Depot removed to No. 237 Centre-st. Large sizes ($1 to $5) for hotels, &c.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

Few People have any idea what the Car of Juggernaut looks like. A fine photograph of it hangs at the door of E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, dealers in Chromos, Stereoscopes, Photographs and Albums. Magnificent views of Hindoo temples, &c.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 28 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

KNIGHT—REDFIELD.—At Ludlow, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870, by Rev. A. B. Flanders, M. A., rector of St. John's Church, Ludlow, Chas. A. Knight, of Chicago, to Susan Bayard Redfield, youngest daughter of the late George Redfield, of Michigan.

SCHERMERHORN—BROWNE.—At Gloucester, R. I., on the 1st inst., by Rt. Rev. Thomas Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, J. Maus Schermerhorn, of Homer, N. Y., to Mary B., only daughter of Hon. George H. Browne, of Providence, R. I.

WILBAR—BEEBE.—At Bridgewater, Mass., on Thursday, Aug. 25, Winslow C. Wilbar to Arabella M. Beebe, daughter of the late William Beebe, formerly of New-York.

DIED.

AOKERMAN.—On Saturday afternoon at 4 P. M., at her residence in Plainfield, N. J., Jennie V. H., wife of Lawrence J. Ackerman, and daughter of John C. Van Horne, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M., from the Reformed Church, Lafayette, Jersey City, N. J.

ANDERSON.—At Lakeville, Conn., Aug. 28, Harriet Holley, infant daughter of Henry H. and Sarah B. Anderson, aged 6 weeks.

BANTA.—At Hackensack, Friday, the 2d inst., Mrs. Jane, widow of the late Henry H. Banta.

Funeral services in the First Reformed Church on Monday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARK.—On Friday evening, Charles E., son of Harriet L. and the late William Clark, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 136 East 117th-st., on Monday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DINGLEY.—At St. Luke's Home, Hudson-st., Catherine Dingley, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 3, Grace C., infant daughter of Griswold L. and Jennie D. Ely, aged 5 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Henry Dickinson, De Kalb-av. third house above Throop, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FRANKLIN.—At Tremont, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 3, Mary Hicks, daughter of Morris and Isabel C. Franklin, aged 11 months.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Tremont, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Trains per Harlem Railroad leave 26th-st. station at 9½ o'clock A. M.

GARRETSON.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 4, at Bentley, Staten Island, Mary Ann, widow of the late Garrett Garretson, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at [illegible] o'clock. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock boat from New-York at Vanderbilt's Landing.

GOODENOUGH.—At Glen Park, residence of her son-in-law, Dudley Bean, Sept. 3, Hetty [illegible], widow of the late A. Goodenough, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting at Woodlawn, Station of Harlem Railroad, for train leaving 26th-st. 2½ P. M.

HEWITT.—On Sunday, John Hewitt, late of No. 51 North Moore-st.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

HOWLAND.—On Friday night, Sept. 2, at his residence, at Fort Washington, after a protracted illness, John Howland, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, 7th inst.

MEAD.—At Tenafly, Bergen County, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 3, Laura A., wife of Peter B. Mead.

The funeral will take place, at the Tenafly Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral without further notice. Trains leave New-York at 9:15 A. M. from Chambers-street.

MYERS.—In this City, on Friday evening, 2d inst., Mary Brevoort, wife of Francis M. Myers, and only daughter of George W. Tucker.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 609 5th-av.

STURGES.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 4, at Carthage Landing, John H. Sturges, aged 55 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday. Remains will be taken to Germantown, Columbia County.

STERN.—At Little Silver, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock A. M., Irene Maud, infant daughter of Myer and Diana Stern, aged 7 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., to which the relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

WALTER.—The funeral of Jas. R. Walter will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 6, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av., at 12 M.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WARREN.—At Saratoga Springs, Friday morning, Sept. 2, of neuralgia of the heart, Charlotte Wesson, wife of Rev. Charles J. Warren, of this City.

Her remains were buried on Saturday afternoon at Trinity Church Cemetery, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
NEAR GREAT JONES-STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS,

Are now opening their first Fall Importations of WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS. WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DESSERT AND TEA SETS. BOHEMIAN GLASS. FRENCH BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, in Glass, (from Osler, of London,) Bronze and Ormolu. Also, GORHAM PLATED WARE, and goods of their own manufacture, comprising the finest selections of the above class of goods ever offered in this country.

H. C. SYMONDS,
A graduate from the
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
For four years
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
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WEST POINT,
Will, on Sept. 15, open a
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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SING SING, N. Y.
$450 per annum. Send for circulars.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED.

A MANUAL OF THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE EAST, to the Commencement of the Median Wars. By François Lenormant, Sub-Librarian of the Imperial Institute of France, and E. Chevallier, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London. Vol. II. Medes and Persians, Phœnicians, and Arabians. 12mo. Fine cloth. $2 50.

OLD SONG AND NEW. A Volume of Poems. By Margaret J. Preston, author of "Beechenbrook." 12mo. Tinted paper. Fine Cloth. $2.

THE SONG OF THE REDEEMED, Salvation to God and to the Lamb. By Rev. J. W. Harsha, A. M. With Portrait. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 75.

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TEMPERANCE.

A Model Lecture on the Uses and Abuses of Wine—Licensing Young Men to Drink.

The following extracts from a temperance lecture recently delivered by Rev. D. N. VANDEVEER, of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y., will be found interesting:

"The definition of temperance is ruling with a strong hand; self-restraint; moderation. It is something greater and grander than abstinence, which is the negative side of temperance. Had Jehovah intended that abstinence should prevail, He would never have created wine, or organized the process of fermentation. But He has created the grape and arranged fermentation as truly as He has gravitation, circulation, or digestion. Temperance lies in the lawful use; intemperance in the abuse, and abstinence in neither. Jesus once decked a marriage feast with his divine presence, and filled six water-pots with wine; and it was temperance, and not abstinence, of which He then left the example. That wine was not intoxicating, as it did not contain a single per cent. of alcohol, and was therefore just as harmless as such a quantity of milk; it was not used medicinally or mystically, but it was provided for social use; it was an enormous quantity, not as a temptation to excess, for a small quantity would have answered that as well, but a suggestion to moderation and self-restraint. Everything when abused can become perilous and wrong. Men may so read their Bibles as that they shall become a savor of death unto death. The sin is the excess. It is the abuse of wine which has gained it disrepute. I regard the Bible as perfectly safe, and nowhere does it recognize the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and I never have said that it did. But it does recognize the use of wine medicinally and mystically; it does recognize the use of unfermented wine at social entertainments. I may use such wine as my Master used, and in the same quantity He used it. What was right for the Son of God, cannot be wrong for the sons of man. If he is not an example here, then where is he an example? Do you say that 'He had divinity to shield him?' Ah! yes, but he took his disciples there, and his mother was there, and they were not protected from excess any more than you are. There is nothing heroic in being kept from temptation, but in meeting and mastering it. It is by slaying his enemy that every knight shall win and wear his spurs. There are those who are ever denouncing the drunkard, calling him a low loafer or a coarse bully, sneering at his profligate character and dissolute life. 'Trusting to darkness and a disguised voice,' they creep abroad from their growleries and utter maledictions against every one who is not drawing in the traces of their chariot. They say, prudent and blessed men! 'You are from below; I am from above.' They are generally men in whom enough of the passion of youth remains to give animation to the counsels of age. But youth has only the baser passions to bequeath, while age only ministers to a more refined cultivation of mischief, by men who are worse than the pickpocket or the pirate; for while the one preys upon your house, the other ravens upon your good report. Drunk with the alcohol of egotism, they grow intemperate in their temperance, living in the torrid zone of reformation—the aqua-fortis and prussic acid of society. Our denunciations are not against the drunkard, but against the drinking; we wage no war against the victims, but against the vice. One of these aids is a license. A license as generally understood is a kind of premium placed upon intemperance; it is reducing the vice to a system as well as making it one of the fine arts. We would that every one who has the conscience to retail damnation by the gill should have ample liberty; we would give every rum-seller a chance in the public traffic. We would not apply the power there. He has the right legally to sell rum as well as the apothecary has to sell opium, laudanum or Indian hemp. But no druggist parts with a deadly poison without a physician's prescription, and we would have some such principle prevail in the traffic of liquor. We would have a license put in the hands of the buyer, not those of the seller; we would have an arrangement that no man should sell liquor to any one who does not have such a license, and no young man should have license to buy a glass of rum until he should be twenty-one. He closed by urging his hearers 'to cultivate this grace of temperance; that it is humiliating for man to be mastered by the brute,' saying 'The achievements of temperance are identified with those of the cross, and its trophies will mingle with those of the eternal world.'"

The Southern Commercial Convention—Subjects to be Discussed.

The subjects to be considered at the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, on the 4th of October next, are as follows:

1. Direct trade between Southern Atlantic cities and Europe.
2. Southern Pacific Railroad.
3. Obstruction to navigation by narrow-span bridge piers.
4. Continuous water-line communication between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard.
5. Removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River.
6. Construction of permanent levees on the Mississippi River.
7. To abolish all toll charges on the navigable rivers of the United States.
8. The enlargement of the most important lines of canals in the United States, so as to render them navigable to vessels propelled by steam.
9. Finance and taxation.
10. Free trade in money.
11. A settled policy in the public interest in regard to the disposition of the Government lands.
12. That all railway viaducts over navigable rivers be made highways for railroad companies, which will pay their pro rata toll on same; and that efforts be made to secure legislation to that effect.
13. The charges on passenger and freight traffic by rail and water lines.
14. To abolish throughout the whole country all license imposed on commercial travelers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

On Saturday (Sept. 3) the following property was to have been sold by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE at the Exchange: One lot on the northwest corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street; five lots on the west side of Fifth-avenue, forty-nine feet eleven inches, north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, and two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 460 feet west of Fourth-avenue. The sale of the entire property was, however, adjourned until the 10th inst.

During the past week the market at the Exchange has been a more active one, sales having taken place on three days under the direction of Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, E. F. RAYMOND and JOHNSON & MILLER, the latter firm having disposed of a valuable factory property in Brooklyn on Thursday. The aggregate receipts for City property sold at auction during the week amount to $69,850. All these sales were reported in the TIMES last week, and, with one exception, exclusively. The transfer record of the week shows the number of transactions of this class to have been seventy-five, representing property valued at $1,041,355—a gratifying increase over last week's business. The building list, on the contrary, is not as favorable, the number of plans submitted being only twenty-eight, while the character of buildings to be erected is inferior. The sale of Evergreen Cemetery property, located in Brooklyn, which has already been adjourned several times, was again postponed on Friday last, and this time indefinitely, it having been decided that the legal proceedings in the case were irregular, and thus rendering it necessary that they should be commenced anew.

In reference to suburban sales, the only ones made during the week, were on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 30 and 31, respectively, both under the direction of Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. The one on Tuesday was at Hackensack, N. J., (Cherry Hill,) when about 200 lots were disposed of, at an average of from $135 to $225 per lot—a successful result. The Wednesday sale was at Chatham, in the same State, and was also successful, the total receipts amounting to nearly $10,000.

For this week but few sales are as yet advertised, and none, thus far, of country property. At the Exchange the week bids fair to be a busy one, the transactions already noticed for to-morrow and Thursday being of an important character. It is, of course, too early in the season to determine the course which property will take, or to predict results, but the indications for a revival of business are most favorable, and in the opinion of good judges in real estate matters, the season it is thought will be a good one, and the market stronger and better than for some years past.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Christopher-st., s. s., 177.9 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 21x48.[illegible]	$9,000
Essex-st., w. s., 128.7 ft. n. of Delancey-st., irreg.	nom.
Rivington and Forsyth sts., n. w. corner, 75.3 x78.4x50x126x28x100	101,000
Houston-st., s. s., 18.5 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 18.7x80	14,000
Mitchell-place, n. s., 36 ft. e. of 1st-avenue, 36x 86.10	20,000
South William-st., No. 16 } 38.10x105x28.1x107.4	28,000
Stone-st., No. 48	
Suffolk-st., w. s. 80 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 20x75	15,500
2d-st., between Avenues B and C, 20x78.5	[illegible]
18th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22x81.4	12,700
20th-st., n. s., 150.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x71	11,300
20th-st., s. s., 97.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.6x92.3	11,000
21st-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23.10x92.9	20,000
28th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.6x98.9	16,385
47th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	6,400
50th-st., s. s., 224.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	36,000
58th-st., n. s., 418 ft. w. of 3d-av., 1x102.2	500
124th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 37.6x100	10,500
127th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	12,500
128th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	13,500
132d-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x99.11	13,500
6th-av., w. s., 22 ft. n. 105th-st., 22x[illegible]	13,500
8th-av., w. s., 69 ft. s. of 49th-st., 20x[illegible]	15,075
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Alley-st., n. s., between Nassau and Concord-sts., 82.9 ft. e. of Adams-st., 25x80	[illegible]
Baltic-st. and 4th-av., n. e. corner, 100x[illegible] }	
Baltic-st. and 4th-av., s. e. corner, 175x261x175 }	8,000
Butler-st., s. s., 203.5 ft. w. of 6th-av., 24x100	19,750
[illegible]-st., n. w. s., 235 ft. n. of Evergreen-av.	600
Franklin-av., e. s., 25.10 ft. n. of Calyer-st., 25.10x 72.4, ½ part	4,500
Jackson-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 21 ft. s. of McKibbin-st., 25 x75	5,000
Prospect-st., n. s., 95 ft. s. of Carlton-av., 25x24.6x21.6x23.6	10,000
Rodney-st. and Wythe-av., w. corner, 67 x100	20,000
Smith-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 25x100	2,800
St. Felix-st., w. s., 215 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	5,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	4,500
Bond-st., n. s., 145.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x84	nom.
Bedford-av., w. s., 525 ft. n. of Park-av., 100x150	12,000
De Kalb-av. and Lewis-st., s. corner, 20x100	13,000
Smith-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 20x[illegible]	1,300
Union-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Java-st., 25x100	3,500
Schenectady-av. and Diamond-st., s. e. corner, 100x180	5,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 42.9 ft. n. of Greene-av., 18.9 x100	6,500
Washington-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100x 100	1,000
2d-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 44th-st., 50x100	2,000
8th-av., n. w. s., 20.2 ft. n. of 22d-st., 20x80	7,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Montgomery-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Sherman-place, 31x100	$1,300
Grove-st., w. s., lot No. 2, block No. 147, Van Vorst's map, 25x100	4,100
South 8th-st., s. s., lot No. 17, block No. 5, Bacot's map, 25x90	1,000
Pine-st., w. s., 17 ft. n. of Lafayette-st., 16.6x75	5,000
West-av. and Newark Railroad, s. corner, 25x100	4,400
Bergenwood-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Hague-st., 46x 100	4,700
Lot No. 20, map No. 2, R. Van Riker's estate, 100x132	5,000
Westcott-av., s. s., 21 ft. n. of Palisade-av., 78x82	3,000
West Hoboken.	
Paterson-av. and New-York plank road and Hoboken-st., 68.2x133.6	$4,000
NEWARK.	
Academy-st., n. s., 94 ft. from High-st., 20x82.10	$650
Broome-st., e. s., 73 ft. n. of Waverley-pl., 20x75	1,625
Charlton-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 19, 25x100	500
Halsey-court, adjoining Chadwick plank road, factory, 20x48.6	400
Jackson-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-pl., 25 x100	1,100
New-Jersey Railroad-av., adjoining J. Donaldson's, 84x107.6 }	
Chestnut and Railroad-av., s. w. cor., 14x120 }	8,500
Turnpike road, w. s., Elig Baldwin to Fowler, 1 22-100 acres	610
5th-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Orange-st., 25x100	1,400
Springfield-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-st., 25 x100	5,800
Montclair.	
L. Haskell to Fitzgerald, 9 85-100 acres	$19,700
Bloomfield.	
Lathrop to Dunham, 380 acres	$44,250

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, (nearly new,) in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to CANDEE & COOK, corner Fulton and Clermont avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

For sale—About thirty acres of land, beautifully situated on Todt Hill, on the road to Richmond, Prospect-av., Elizabeth-st., and Valley road; has ten or more beautiful villa sites, commanding a fine view of the ocean, with an unfailing stream of water running through the property; this property also contains a bed of superior hematite ore; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to FULLER, LORD & CO., No. 139 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J., FOUR MINUTES' WALK from Montrose Station.—Handsome, newly-built residence, eleven large rooms, gas and water throughout, completely finished, built for owner, commanding extensive views; neighborhood restricted from nuisances; price low; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., adjoining Bryant's new theatre; would make a nice restaurant or wine-room. S. B. GOODALE, Agent, Nos. 7 and 9 West 23d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED four-story house, 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; rent $225 per month to private family. Address Box No. 1,860 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—PARTITION sale.—The lands of the estate of JOHN DU BOIS, deceased, situated in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., containing 56 25-100 acres, divided into seven lots containing from five to twelve acres apiece, will be sold at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. This property is located at Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson River, and is so laid out that each lot has a commanding view of the river and surrounding country, which is surpassed by few, if any, of the places in the valley of the Hudson, and which cannot easily be obstructed by any future buildings. The land is high, dry, and productive. The water is pure and soft. The property is adjoining and in the neighborhood of some of the finest places in this State. To any one desirous of procuring a permanent and attractive home on this noble river, the present chance is rare.

Lithographic maps of it can be seen at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

(Signed) ALLARD ANTHONY, Referee.

We quite agree in the above description of Mr. Du Bois' property, as possessing all the qualifications here claimed for it.

HENRY W. SARGENT,
W. T. VERPLANCK,
S. T. VAN BUREN.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. GOLDING and ROBERT DUNLAP, bankrupts.—The undersigned assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, on the 12th of September, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the lofts formerly occupied by said bankrupts, No. 526 Broadway, New-York City, all the book accounts, notes, drafts, and other evidences of indebtedness owing to said firm; also, 256 shares of the Gaudeloupe and Sacramento Gold and Silver Mining Company, individual assets of Robert Dunlap, above named.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1870. FRANK FIELDING, Assignee.

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NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against harboring or trusting HENRY A. SMITH, as he is a minor and his father will pay no bills of his contracting from this date, per order of NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1870. WM. H. SMITH.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY, FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and sixty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safe guard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

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DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

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INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

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main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS are selling at 70, pay 10 PER CENT. on the investment. They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said road; are perfectly safe, and are taken AT PAR in payment for the Company's lands.

INCOME BONDS PAY 15 PER CENT.

at present market value. The Coupons are paid promptly at New-York and Boston.

EARNINGS, MAY, 1870	$802,586 09
JUNE, 1870	746,459 11
Increase over same months last year	40,000 00

All classes of Government Bonds received in exchange.

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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated by Royal Charter,

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON, } Agents.
ARCH'D McKINLAY, }

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870, at the Company's office, No. 57 Cedar-st., for the purpose of electing nine (9) trustees for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and be closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock, Sept. 10, and remain closed till Sept. 15 inst. By order

R. F. HOWES, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., } HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870. }

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 5, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. P. CORNER, Secretary.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, property of every description, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;

BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

No. 36 Wall-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1870. }

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, or at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, } NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Friday, Sept. 30, 1870, for the removal of the rock in the channel of the Hudson River, about a half mile north of Van Wie's light, so as to give a depth of twelve feet at mean low water.

The cubic contents, in position, to be taken out are estimated, after a careful survey, at four hundred and sixty-eight cubic yards, the greatest length being about one hundred and twenty feet, and the greatest width sixty. A map of the rock and vicinity can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given.

Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard, the amount to be measured on the completion of the work, by the channel over the rock giving a depth of twelve feet at mean low water. The work must be commenced by Oct. 17, and be completed by Nov. 30, 1870.

No bid will be received unless made on printed forms, to be obtained at this office, and accompanied by a proper guarantee. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties; stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING } PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, } NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870. }

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 6th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

5,000 pounds Banca Tin.

25 barrels Sour Flour.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

REMOVAL.

LORD & TAYLOR

Beg to announce to the public that, previous to removing to their new stores,

Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

They will sell,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, AUG. 22,

At their present location,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

Altogether Regardless of Cost,

The whole of their

Stock of Goods.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER THEIR

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH NOVELTIES AND STAPLES

for the

FALL SEASON,

embracing full lines in all the departments,

PURCHASED IN EUROPE

under the depressing influences of the war, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

All of which will be offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

Among our Old Stock are

200 pieces Printed Alpacas at 12½c., reduced from 22c.

200 pieces Check Poplins at 15c., reduced from 25c.

THIS SALE

presents an opportunity to purchasers to get

IMMENSE BARGAINS

which is seldom offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

MA CY
MA **SUMMER TRADE.** CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.

Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.

PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT, } Special Partners.
J. B. DICKINSON, }

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MORAN & MURRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEODORE T. MORAN,
BYRON MURRAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, 31st August, 1870.

B. MURRAY, JR., will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 38 Pine-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of MANNING & DE FOREST is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

JOHN B. MANNING,
ALBERT H. DE FOREST.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

The business of the late firm of MANNING & DE FOREST will be continued by Mr. JOHN B. MANNING at the same place, No. 3 Broad-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DE FOREST, WILLARD & CO., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and gold on commission, at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. H. DE FOREST,
GARDNER WILLARD,
CHAS. E. MARSTON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

SEPT. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between ERICK R. JACKSON and WILLIAM S. ALLEN, styled and known as the Jackson Felt and Gravel Roofing Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ERICK R. JACKSON,
WILLIAM S. ALLEN.

ERICK R. JACKSON will settle up the business for the firm to date.

THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS of the New-York Stock Exchange have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. & J. N. CARPENDER, for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 41 Pine-st.

WM. CARPENDER.
J. NEILSON CARPENDER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by the death of Mr. GOTTFRIED KNOOP, our late junior partner, his interest in the firm of KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO., of the City of New-York, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1870.

The surviving members of said firm will continue the business under the same firm name.

KNOOP, HANEMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

ap18-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS, } Executors.
HENRY GRINNELL, }

ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.

ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.

ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, } Executors.
SAMUEL LEECH, }

je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

je8-law6mM*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 282 Bowery, one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her home, or would take a private family's washing by the month; has the best of City reference. Call on or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing and making and trimming dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, very respectable, a situation as cook; she is a good cook, excellent baker, understands the care of milk and butter; country or City; good references at No. 233 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address Mrs. HORTON, No. 110 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salad in the best manner; or will do chamber-work and waiting; has the best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 332 4th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended professed cooks and cooks, washers and ironers, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 183 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate laundress; best City references. Call at No. 223 East 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman as good cook and baker; will assist in the coarse washing, if required; best City references. Call at 208 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS first-class laundress or chamber-maid and nurse. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., for three days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman a situation as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 345 East 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGlish women, one as child's nurse, the other as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for a week at No. 53 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 230 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; four years and four months' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse to a baby in a private family; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 238 Henry-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and plain sewer or nurse. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A WAITRESS, WITH THE best of City reference, a situation in a private family. Call at No. 246 West 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH the best of City reference, a situation in a private family. Call at No. 246 West 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND country in want of first-class servants, housekeepers, traveling nurses, ladies' maids, governesses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, linen and store-room women, smart girls for general house-work, with good references, employers please notice they can be supplied without delay with the above-mentioned help, Protestants and others of all nations, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

ATTENTION.—BEST OF SERVANTS CAN be obtained today at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,204 Broadway, near 29d-st. Established fourteen years. Families returning from the country can be promptly supplied.

A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure situations for her waitress, chamber-maid and laundress. Inquire at No. 204 West 23d-st., third floor.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants, at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

NOTICE.—FAMILIES RETURNING TO the City can get first-class servants at the magnificent office, No. 128 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man (one child;) has had charge of some of the best places in the country; understands everything belonging to the business of a gardener and the superintending of a gentleman's place; also making improvements if desired; good City reference. Inquire or address G. G. G., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant married man to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a first-class farmer, gardener, and coachman; sixteen years in this country with first-class testimonials. Address W. M. P., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands horses; is a first-class driver; the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; wife a good cook or laundress, if desired. Address L. D., for two days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man employment as coachman; he is a most trustworthy and useful man, and perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE BY A first-class Protestant man, who thoroughly knows his business and with first-class reference; has lived with first-class people. Address J. W. B., at Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, or gardener in the country; understands his business, and can show good reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter or coachman; good City references given. Address No. 128 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman and groom; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, Curbey's carriage repository, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as first-class coachman and groom; best City reference as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Call or address WILLIAM, 117 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man; has the best of City references from the best of families. Address E. M., No. 4½ Amity-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG Frenchman, as first-class waiter in a private family, or private hotel; best City references. Address CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

IMPORTANT TO JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.—A gentleman having over twenty years' experience in the dry goods trade, is open for an engagement to take full charge and management of a hosiery department; can also influence a considerable amount of near by prompt cash trade in general dry goods, notions and hosiery. Address W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FOREwoman to go West, to take charge of a cloak and dress-making establishment; must thoroughly understand the business; to one qualified salary no object. Address J. R. M., with references, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR FAMILIES RETURNING to the City and country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av., three professed cooks, two excellent laundresses; situations ready for cooks of all kinds, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO FARM AND plain garden work in Connecticut; must understand milking and care of a horse. Apply at No. 40 Broad-st., from 9 to 9½ A. M. JOHN A. FISKE.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT THE French Office, No. 495 6th-av., a number of well-recommended servants, cooks, laundresses, waitresses and chamber-maids for City and country.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., excellent situations ready for all English, Scotch, Irish, German cooks, laundresses, waitresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, general work, &c., for City and country, both Protestant and Catholic.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

MILLINERS.—WANTED, TWENTY-FIVE experienced milliners and trimmers. Apply at No. 31 Division-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS FRANCAISE, parfaitement recommandée désire trouver une place pour soigner un ou deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser au Bureau Français, 495 6me-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL O. DENISON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel O. Denison, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, } ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870. }

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, } CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } Aug. 5, 1870. }

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.

HUGH SMITH, }
J. M. SWEENY, } Commissioners.
WM. M. TWEED, JR. }

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavements circulated by persons representing that theirs is the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is laid in 6th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Nicolson Pavement Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. G. WATERBURY, President.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 8 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do them without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper [illegible]

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.—Distribution of $9,000 of the fourth series of the Pattern Fund. See the bulletin of the Company, in the Tribune of Mondays.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India....Sat., Sept. 10	Britannia...Wed., Sept. 7
Australia...Sat., Sept. 17	Iowa......Wed., Sept. 21
Columbia...Sat., Sept. 24	Caledonia...Wed., Oct. 5
Europa.....Sat., Oct. 1	Britannia...Wed., Oct. 19
Cambria....Sat., Oct. 8	Iowa......Wed., Nov. 2
Anglia.....Sat., Oct. 15	Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 16

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE.........DAURE....SATURDAY, Oct. 29

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth,)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7	Aleppo, Thurs., Sept. 22
Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29
Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15	Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21	Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......$145, gold.
Return tickets.......$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.......$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN........Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN....Oct. 11, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Sept. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Sept. 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......Sept. 22
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 3d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

REOPENING OF GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE at half prices. Penmanship and book-keeping thoroughly taught. Scholarship reduced from $50 to $25. Application should be made immediately. Private instruction to adults at all hours.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Rudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S

Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE

Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys only, at Orange, N. J.—This Seminary will commence its twenty-fourth school-year on the 18th of September; true home comforts, constant attention of Principal, high and spacious grounds; three vacancies. Address PRINCIPAL, care of Geo. N. Osborne, No. 29 Mercer-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-AV., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 56 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 26. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SERTHEY'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 59 Washington-st.

ROSE-HILL, DANBURY, CONN.—A home school for misses and one little boy, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For reference and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit. Extra branches optional. This Institute opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 29. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 102 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 22D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
Circulars sent on request.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS MERLE'S.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.

The first-class boarding-school for young ladies, No. 273 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., will open Sept. 19.
M. GIRAUD, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

THE HOME SCHOOL, WESTPORT, Conn., for three or four children. References, Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut; Rev. A. Jackson, Washington, D. C.; Rev. C. W. Homer, Brooklyn. Address for circulars, the Misses JACKSON, Westport, Conn.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. READ, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn, (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,132 Broadway, near 26th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—33 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,183 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 32d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 820 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

LESPINASSE.

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 39TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 26.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 160 WEST 29TH-ST.—Open to all. HENRY W. DUNSHEE, Principal.
Trustees—THOS. JEREMIAH, Chairman.
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary.
WILLIAM WOOD,
CALVIN E. KNOX,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
FREDERICK T. LOCKE,
JOHN R. RUSSELL.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20, for girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Binnie's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes; term begins Sept. 13. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 39TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass. Opens Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 46th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 15. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archaeology.	
Episcopal Theological School	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.
The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.
There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.
The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.
For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GLENN'S FALLS, NEW-YORK.
English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School.
This Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
A regular collegiate course is pursued. Very superior advantages are offered in the Drawing, Painting and Musical Departments.
To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. For circulars or further information address the Principal,
Miss A. TAYLOR, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.
(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

PROGRAMMES OF THE SHEFFIELD (Scientific School of Yale College for the year beginning Sept. 14, 1870, are now ready to be sent on application. Address the Secretary, New-Haven, Conn.

MME. HERITAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Day School for Boys, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 5th of September.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, and with the best references, wishes to obtain a position as companion or reader to some lady, a teacher of small children, or to take the supervision and general charge of some public institution or gentleman's household; no preferences as to place of residence. Address N. L., Post-office Box No. 158, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as teacher of English branches and mathematics; also rudiments of music. Address H. T. H., *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

A YOUNG PERSON, (GERMAN PROTESTANT,) who has been in England for several years, desires a situation in a family to teach young children and make herself useful. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 234 EAST TWELFTH-ST.—A fine suite of rooms on second floor, furnished, suitable for gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS EN SUITE OR singly with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives, or to single gentlemen; house handsomely furnished and location excellent; references. Address No. 131 West 43d-st.

NO. 41 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—The entire second floor, three large and two small rooms, to let, with or without private table; also, a large room on first floor. References exchanged.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms singly or en suite; partial board given; only those willing to pay for good accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 19TH-ST., near 6th-av., desire to rent one or two freshly-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman. Address P. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 299 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Apartments and single rooms, with first-class board. House newly furnished. Private table if desired. References given and required.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDSOME rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD IN a plain private family; terms very low. Apply at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 33 WEST 22D-ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on the second floor; also, rooms on the third and the fourth floors, with board.

FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR AND bedrooms; English-basement house; together or separate. No. 261 West 37th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor to let with board, separately or en suite.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUIT OF rooms for gentlemen, without board, between Union-square and 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high and healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M.
The morning and afternoon classes will resume on
SATURDAY, OCT. 1.
Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs from [illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, gravestones, also, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with large assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ....Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE ....Manager
NINTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the incomparable artist,
KATHI LANNER,
and her unrivaled VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS
of the latest Ballet Sensation,
URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
KATHI LANNER ....in....Six Characters
Tableau 1—The Apparition.
Tableau 2—The Abduction.
Tableau 3—The Slave Market.
Tableau 4—The Compact.
Tableau 5—The Conversion.
Tableau 6—Apotheosis.
EVERY EVENING,
preceded by a popular TERPSICHOREAN MELANGE.
NOTICE.—The Great OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE, including the celebrated Mlles. SILLY AND MONTALAND, assisted by EIGHTY distinguished artists, will arrive from Havre in the steamship LAFAYETTE.
Their first appearance will be duly announced.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The management of Niblo's Garden take a peculiar pleasure in announcing to the public that they have succeeded in effecting arrangements by which they are enabled to present on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1870,
Shakespeare's great historical tragedy of
JULIUS CAESAR,
on which occasion will appear a most
EXTRAORDINARY AND BRILLIANT COMBINATION
of
DRAMATIC TALENT,
comprising
LAWRENCE BARRETT, E. L. DAVENPORT,
WALT. MONTGOMERY, MARK SMITH,
THEO. HAMILTON, ALEX. FITZGERALD,
MME. PONISI, VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 6,
Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO
will be presented, with the following
MAGNIFICENT CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Othello, E. L. Davenport; Iago, L. Barrett; Cassio, W. Montgomery; Brabantio, Mark Smith; Roderigo, Geo. Becks; Duke of Venice, Alex. Fitzgerald; Desdemona, Louisa Moore; Emelia, Mme. Ponisi.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, GRAND COMEDY FESTIVAL, in which the ENTIRE COMBINATION and a HOST OF CELEBRITIES will appear, for the BENEFIT of LAWRENCE BARRETT.
MONDAY, Sept. 12, LOTTA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION—NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

All applicants for space are expected to have their goods at the exhibition buildings (3d-av. and 63d-st., New-York,) before Tuesday evening next, without further notice.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE in teaching music in this City, and able to refer to her patrons, persons of position, would accept a few pupils; if desired, would be willing to give instruction in exchange for satisfactory board in a strictly private family. Call one week on L. M. T., No. 28 West 16th-st.

ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TEACHERS—A. E. CROLIUS, No. 310 West 26th-st., Principal; terms, $15 to $60; training teachers, $8 to $12. All pupils subject to quarterly examination from Principal, and no incompetent teachers retained.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-HAND pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash; rent allowed on purchase, at MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Please call and examine.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M. 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st. *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; 2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; 12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and 6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, 12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 1, 1870.
* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont and Nyack only.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON having left Liverpool per Cunard steamer Cuba, on Saturday, 3d September, will, upon her arrival in New-York, give a series of
SIX GRAND CONCERTS,
the first of which will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1870, at
STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss ISABELLA CARI,
Contralto of the Royal Italian Opera, London.
Signor BRIGNOLI,
the distinguished Tenor.
Signor N. VERGER,
the Baritone of the Imperial Italian Opera, Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera, London.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS,
the world renowned Violin Virtuoso.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th September, at Steinway Hall.

WALLACK'S.

LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE.
CLOSING PERFORMANCES
OF THE TRIUMPHAL ENGAGEMENT
OF MR. JOS. K. EMMET,
AND GAYLER'S GREAT DRAMA
of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
which must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall and Winter season.
FAREWELL MATINEE
SATURDAY OCT. 3.
Mr. EMMET AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
BROOKLYN, MONDAY AND TUESDAY
SEPT. 13 AND 14.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

SEEBACH.
Formerly known as the Theatre Français.
Director.................J. [illegible]
Mme. MARIE SEEBACH,
with her new and brilliant company of eminent dramatic artists will inaugurate the Theatrical Season of 1870-71,
ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 15,
with the production of Goethe's sublime creation,
FAUST.
A subscription for the Seebach season of twenty-four nights will be opened at Schirmer's music store on THURSDAY, Sept. 8. Regular subscription nights Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST
Proclaimed an undeniable success by both
PRESS AND PUBLIC.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School)....Mr. GEO. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that the OPENING NIGHT of the regular season at this theatre will occur TUESDAY, Sept. 13, on which occasion will be produced a powerful new comedy by WILKIE COLLINS and AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled
MAN AND WIFE.
The BOX OFFICE will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 6, and EVERY DAY after, and seats and boxes may be secured for the first week. FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE EASTERN BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., will be held at the rooms, No. 473 Grand-st.; THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by Mr. J. M. Craig.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE,
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
On and after Sept. 3, the steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: PLYMOUTH ROCK, 7:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M. JESSE HOYT, 3:30 P. M. Connecting at Sandy Hook with trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, Oceanport, Eatontown Junction, Farmingdale, Bricksburg and Manchester. For Branchport and Toms River, 7:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Eatontown, 3:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 3:30 P. M. via Port Monmouth Pier, and 4:15 P. M. via Sandy Hook. Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 7:15 A. M. Philadelphia, 7:15 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:15 P. M., (express.) For freight to all points 6 P. M.
Returning trains leave Long Branch 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 6:58 P. M.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Company, Pier No. 30 North River. Fare to Long Branch, $1. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 5th......10:30 A. M.	Monday, 5th......2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th..6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 9th......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...6:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and Saturday at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 189 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamboat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., East River, daily at 2, and foot of 37th-st. at 2½ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

EXCURSIONS.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXCURSION—the last trip to Coney Island—down the bay, and around Staten Island, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. The steamer META will leave 5th-st., East River, at 8:00; Peck-slip at 8:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9; West 10th-st., 9:30; Warren-st., 9:45; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 o'clock. Music will be furnished on board for dancing, and sufficient time will be given at the Island for bathing and refreshments. Tickets for gentlemen, $1; for ladies, 50c. The proprietors mean to make this the most desirable excursion of the season.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 5th-st. at 8, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

First Sermon of Archbishop McCloskey Since his Return.

An Interesting Account of the Great Gathering at Rome—The Work Accomplished by It—The Dogma of Infallibility.

The desire to hear a learned divine of the Catholic hierarchy, and one who has had the advantage of a personal attendance at the Ecumenical Council, attracted a congregation larger than usual to St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday forenoon, in which it was known that Archbishop McCloskey would deliver his first sermon since his arrival from the Eternal City. Everybody that attended went with the most eager anticipations of learning something concerning the dogma of Papal infallibility, which has excited so much public curiosity of late.

As soon as the celebrant had intoned the Gospel of the day, Dr. McCloskey ascended the pulpit, and read out the Gospel in the English tongue. It was taken from the seventeenth chapter of St. Luke, twelfth and nineteenth verses, and recounted the miraculous cure of the lepers performed by the Savior. "And one of them, when he saw that he was made clean, went back with a loud voice, glorifying God."

The learned divine then began his discourse, saying: The Gospel that I have just read for you, among many salutary lessons, gives us one especially on the sin of ingratitude, and causes us to reflect, and see how bare and how dishonorable a sin it is, and withal how universal. Who is there among us that has not experienced the beneficence of God in the hour of trial, of suffering, of danger? When laboring under maladies more severe than those with which the lepers were afflicted, have not many of us, at some time or other received the benefit of prayer, in crying out "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us," like the poor lepers. And yet, who are they that come back to glorify God and give Him thanks. Standing here today, I am reminded—deeply, forcibly reminded—how much I am indebted to God for favors conferred during a life-time, especially for favors conferred during the time I have been absent from you, crowned now by my presence among you. He has watched over me in my journeyings, while lives much more precious to the Church have been taken away. He has given me the privilege of once more coming before you in this sanctuary, to speak to you words of pastoral solicitude. In the remarks that I shall address to you I feel that I would not be responding to your wishes and expectations if I did not speak of what has occupied so much of your attention—if I did not speak of Rome—of our holy Father, of the Vatican Council. When I mention Rome, the name of Pope rises up in your hearts, inseparable from it. For it is round this name that all the grand memories of Catholicity centre. What, indeed, would Rome be—nay, where would it be, without the Popes? Where all the glories that he scattered around it, from the time of Imperial dominion, if it had not pleased God to give it a greater glory, to make it the capital and centre of the Christian world? It was by His will that Peter, the one whom He selected to be the head of His Church, fixed his Apostolic chair there; and there it was that Peter lived, labored, and died, at length, like his Master, upon an ignominious cross. There it was that the line of Pontiffs was commenced that has continued from his time unbroken from Peter to Pius. And thus it is that makes Rome a great city, and when I speak of Pope Pius, I speak of a Pope than whom, among all the illustrious pontiffs of the Eternal City, none could be more gracious, more dear to God. His pontificate has been not only an illustrious, but a most eventful one. It has been cast in a period of Church history that has tended to twine around it the affections of the Catholic heart. The different assemblages of the Bishops of the Church for the purpose of deliberating on such momentous questions as the proclamation of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, canonization of the Japanese martyrs, the glorious Jubilee, the centenary anniversary, and now the deliberations of the present Ecumenical Council, have all contributed to throw around the pontificate of the Holy Father a halo of glory unequaled by worldly grandeur. The grand spectacle witnessed in the assemblage of nearly one thousand fathers from all nations and of all tongues, yet provided with a language common to all—the mother tongue of the Church, Latin—cannot be surpassed in magnificence by any other assembly on the face of the earth. Strangers to the Church were struck with the harmonious beauty of having one language which proved to be a familiar medium to the thoughts of all, to the American and the Russian, plainly proving the absurdity of the aspersion cast upon her by some for preserving her ritual in a dead language. But how glorious will that assembly appear to the eye of faith; the great central figure therein was one who is looked up to by two hundred millions of people as their father and head, the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, to whom it had been said "feed my lambs, feed my sheep," and "I have prayed for thee that thy faith may not fail." There he stood, the successor of St. Peter, surrounded by other successors of the Apostles. Bishops of the Church, who, although they were not addressed in the special words used toward Peter, yet had said to them "Go, teach all Nations," and "when I ascend to the Father I shall send the Holy Ghost upon you." And again "He that hears you hears Me, he that despises you, despises Me, and he that despises me, despises Him that sent Me." There they were the inheritors of those promises; there they were with you—with every Catholic congregation of the Church in heart and soul. There was the fulfillment of the prayer for unity, and there was the grand living Church in its purity and truth, shedding forth rays of splendor to the remotest boundaries of the earth. The sittings were held in the St. Peter's Church, and, as I have before remarked, never did the world witness so august an assemblage. There were men bowed down with years and labor, many of them suffering from physical afflictions, coming from all parts of the earth, undertaking long and perilous voyages. If they had cared about representing their condition to the Holy Father, he most willingly would have dispensed with their attendance. But they were too glad to go to meet their Holy Father, and their brethren in Christ, to bear witness of God's Word to the end of the earth. They met to achieve work similar to that of former councils, and submit it to the wisdom of Almighty God. This present Council, like its predecessors, is but a complement and supplement of those held before. Every Council is summoned in time of emergency, of danger to morals. They are not convened to broach any new doctrine, but merely to declare what the teachings of the Church have ever been. The Council of Nice declared the divinity of Christ; Ephesus proclaimed Mary the mother of God; Trent compiled a compendium of Christian doctrine, lucidly explaining the belief of the Church as to justification by faith and good works, together with many settlements of doctrinal points connected with the seven sacraments; yet it was never doubted by the Church that Christ was divine ere the decision of Nice, or that the Virgin was the mother of God before the article declaring her such was passed by Ephesus. Such was always the belief, but when those points were attacked by proud man, the Church thought it necessary to confirm them by a solemn council. So is it that this dogma of Infallibility is nothing new in the Church. It was always that this attribute resided in her; this Council affirms it to be in the Pope when speaking *ex cathedra*. Luther referred his case to the Pope of his day, and when the Pope decided against him, he appealed to a General Council; when that decided against him, he appealed to the infallibility of private judgment. From the infallibility of a general council to the infallibility of private judgment! He said no, it was the infallibility of God's word, but the Pope admitted that God's word was infallible, but required some power established by God to declare its proper meaning, since various meanings may be given for the same texts by various parties. But those who believe that Luther was right say that he who reads the Bible with a pure heart and spirit will be enlightened by the Holy Ghost. Just what we claim for the Pope and General Councils, with this distinction that we show the commissions, we show the promises of Christ. The objection is not so much to the attitude of infallibility as to the word. Has it given to the Pope and Church any new dogma? Not at all. The Church always believed it. He is no more infallible now than he was before. All the Bishops of the world could not make him so, but he had it by the power of Christ. We have only to thank God that the mists of laity and clergy have been dissipated—the Church has spoken—God has spoken. Do not let us confound God's blessings on his Church, or on the head of his Church, with worldly prosperity and grandeur. Rome herself tells you that almost every foot of its soil has been saturated with the blood of martyrs. Beneath the dome of the grandest temple in the world Peter's crucified remains lie buried. One-half of the churches of Rome are built on spots made sacred by the sufferings of saints, and, when the powers of the world were most against her, she was particularly remarkable for progressing in spiritual triumphs. If she has to undergo another judgment of fire, let us not be faint-hearted; we are God's children, and he will protect us through the struggle. There is a God in heaven who sees that all the passions of men, all their wickedness, but tend to contribute to the fulfillment of His inscrutable decrees. Let us, then, bow down before this God, and, with the poor Samaritan, let us prostrate ourselves at his feet, giving him glory, and giving him thanks.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a Roman Catholic Hospital at Jersey City.

A Society of the Sisters of St. Francis has been created in Jersey City since 1864. The labors of these Sisters have been directed toward the poor and sick. As fast as their means would allow they have increased their facilities for doing good, and since 1868 they have occupied a house on East Hamilton-square, where they could accommodate twenty beds, and during their few years they have taken care of more than 300 patients. During that time, by means of charity, sufficient funds have been raised to enable them to erect larger and more suitable buildings. The new building has been erected at a cost of $30,000, and adjoins the house formerly used by them, and which they will continue to occupy. Yesterday the corner-stone of this building was laid, although the walls are entirely up and the building nearly finished.

It is proposed to erect a series of buildings, of which the present one will be a wing, at a cost of over $100,000. The house will furnish, already, accommodations for 100 male and female patients, and no distinction is made on account of country or denomination.

The laying of the corner-stone was performed with impressive ceremonies by Bishop Bailey, of Newark, and there was an immense crowd of people present. All the Catholic societies and localities of Jersey City took part, and there were a number of visiting societies from Hoboken and adjoining towns. Bishop Bailey was assisted by a large number of priests, and while the ceremonies were being performed, the Sisters passed around among the people soliciting donations. A short but eloquent address was made by Rev. Father Hecker, of New-York City.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Lecture by Orestes A. Brownson, LL.D., in Brooklyn.

The announcement that Orestes A. Brownson, of New-York, was to deliver a lecture, last evening, on Papal Infallibility, in the Roman Catholic Church of John the Baptist, at the corner of Willoughby and Lewis avenues, Brooklyn, had the effect of drawing together a large and intelligent audience.

Father Farrell introduced the speaker. Mr. Brownson opened by briefly reviewing the history of the Catholic Church from the time of St. Peter down to the present day. He then stated that if the Pope was admitted to be the representative of Christ on the earth, there was no possibility of avoiding the conclusion that as such he was infallible, and the person who refused to believe that had no more excuse than those who doubted the statements of the Master himself. The Pope is not to be considered infallible as a man, but as the head of the Church, acting under the influence of the Holy Ghost. He is appointed to settle points upon which infallibility is necessary. The attempt to make it appear that the dogma makes it incumbent on Catholics to believe that he can do no wrong is absurd; there is no such demand made. As a man he may sin and need forgiveness as much as the humblest of his children. Some journals have foolishly enough referred, within the last few days, to the victory of the Prussians over the French as a satire on this dogma; but no man of common sense can fail to see that that has no bearing whatever on the question. The Pope never said the French would be victorious, and even if he had, he would simply have expressed his opinion as a man, which no one would find it necessary to believe unless he wanted to. The Pope is not only the teacher, but he is the governor of the universal Church. In administering the affairs of the Church, it is possible, however, for him to make mistakes; indeed, he may commit grievous blunders; in matters of that kind he is simply guided by human prudence. And so in the direction of the Papal Government, human diplomacy and ingenuity must be relied upon, although in this connection it is to be observed that the errors committed have been few and far between as compared with those of any other nation on the face of the earth. The Pope is infallible in declaring what is to be matter of faith or what is contrary to the faith or what is detrimental to faith, and injurious to the Holy Church. He is also infallible in stating what it is necessary to believe concerning the Word of God. He can, however, introduce nothing new in faith; he can impose nothing that has not always been the faith from the beginning. He can only declare what the faith is when it is controverted and damn the error that opposes it; in that he is infallible. The speaker then entered into an able defense of the dogma on purely rational grounds, and pointed out what seemed to him would be the great advantages likely to accrue to the Church from the recent action of the Ecumenical Council. He said that the deceased dogma of Gallicanism, *i. e.*, the lodgment of the infallible power in the Bishops at large, had always been an inoperative and, if anything, detrimental belief. It was in fact illogical, and he took pleasure in now being able to say that it was a damnable error. The speaker concluded by depicting in prophetic style the magnificent future that he believed awaits the Church, which, although, he believed, destined to remain militant, was destined in the near future to avert a greater influence on the human race than it has ever done since its appearance in the world.

THE CHURCHES.

The Reopening Yesterday—Returning Congregations.

The hot season being practically ended, people are fast returning from the watering-places and from the sea-side resorts. As a consequence, many of the City churches that have been closed during the Summer have been reopened, and henceforth, until the Summer of 1871, divine service will be held therein every Sabbath. Quite a large number of our religious edifices, however, are yet closed, and will be until about the middle of the current month, so that we may not expect to see religious worship "in the full tide of successful operation" until two Sundays more shall have come and gone. It was evident, however, to any one who was observant, that the return tide of our metropolitan denizens from the rural districts is setting in strongly. The up-town churches, (those which have been kept open during the season,) had much larger congregations than were in attendance at any time during the prevalence of Summer weather, and in the churches which were reopened the officiating clergymen had not to lament the frequency of empty pews. Upper Broadway, Fifth and Madison avenues, the Sixth and Fourth avenues, put on somewhat their old Sunday appearance. There were larger crowds going to and returning from the various temples in and near those localities than could have been seen on Sunday since the hegira of our citizens countryward began. The ministers who have spent the Summer in rural recreation appear to have profited greatly by the season of rest they have enjoyed, and many of them evinced this fact in their sermons yesterday. Of course, in the churches attended by the wealthy and fashionable there was the usual display of finery and costly apparel. It is becoming the custom among secular journals to criticise the custom which so very generally obtains among our wealthy people to dress themselves luxuriantly for attendance on church services; but there surely can be no good reason for this criticism. To condemn the habits of ostentatious extravagance is proper enough as a general rule; but if a wealthy lady chooses to clothe herself in costly raiment on Sunday, it is difficult to see wherefore, for that reason simply, she should be subjected to remark. Surely one should be dressed as well in the house of God as when in the theatre or at a social entertainment. The down-town churches had very respectable congregations as to numbers, especially those on the east side of the City. As was remarked in the Times of Sunday last, however, these have not as a rule been closed on any Sabbath during the Summer season. "The poor ye have always with you" seems to be applicable to the Metropolis in more senses than a mere pecuniary one; for the less possessed of this world's goods a congregation may be, the more likely is it to make known the fact that it does not intermit religious worship, even in the torrid season of the year. Old Trinity was, as it always is on Sunday, well filled with worshipers; though, as we said last Sunday, it was evident that a large part of the attendants were of those who do not adhere to the form of worship prescribed by the *Book of Common Prayer*. St. Paul's and St. John's had also large and attentive congregations. In fact, judging from what we saw and are informed generally, it is safe to assert that in most of the evangelical churches, yesterday, the congregations were one-third larger than they have been on any Sunday since the Summer began.

Among the churches that were reopened yesterday were: Grace Chapel, which had been closed for repairs and alterations, where Rev. Dr. Kramer officiated. St. Mark's, Tenth-street and Second-avenue, where also repairs have been undergone; Rev. Dr. Flagg officiated here. St. George's, Stuyvesant-square, was attended by a large congregation, the rector (Dr. Tyng) conducting the services. Also the Anthon Memorial Church, Forty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. John Hall's. The Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) Rev. Dr. Hepworth's. This edifice has not been closed throughout the whole season. Services have been held on three or four Sundays. Rev. Henry Blanchard preached here to a fair congregation yesterday morning. At St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-first-street, the reopening services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Harrower, who preached in the morning and evening. Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, (Greene-street,) St. James' Lutheran Church, East Fifteenth-street; St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue; the South Presbyterian Church in Thirty-fourth-street; Rutger's Church, Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church in Roosevelt-square, Fortieth-street, were also reopened yesterday. In most of them there were evening as well as morning services. There were services, also, at the Howard Mission, where Rev. Dr. Van Meter, having returned from Europe, met with a cordial reception.

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

The Causes of War in General and the Future in France—Sermon by Rev. H. D. Northrup.

A sermon, entitled "The Crisis in Europe," was preached by Rev. H. D. Northrup, at the Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue, yesterday morning, before a large congregation. The text was selected from James, fourth chapter, first verse: "From whence come wars and fighting among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?" In commencing his discourse the reverend gentleman said he had hoped that we were done with war, and that the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century would lift up its voice in favor of peace. It is strange enough that the glory of this age could not be written except in blood; strange that our enlightenment is so akin to barbarism that no pages of history are more red with war than those of modern times. The Gospel cries "give us peace;" the weary nations cry "give us peace;" the happy home for which the soldier boy has shouldered his musket for the grave cries "give us peace." Commerce raises the clamor and so does the fruitful earth, which would rather be a field for harvest than for battle. The Apostle is undoubtedly speaking in the text of local strife, than fierce contentions which arise between man and man, or between sect and sect, party and party. Yet, it is true, broadly speaking, that wars and fightings, not only between individuals and churches, but between nations, are the outgrowth of fiery lusts and passions. They originate in a contentious spirit more than from any real grievance. It is no more common in national conflicts than in personal quarrels for the real cause to appear upon the surface. There is frequently plausible pretext which has no more to do with the real motive of the contest than the unthinking bayonets with which the war is waged. Some of the causes of war were mentioned by the reverend gentleman, including the love of conquest, personal ambition, and national jealousies. In speaking of the conquest of the strong over the weak, he referred to the Indians of the West, saying, he believed if the latter were a match for us in the arts of war, if they were organized and equipped, and had steel as sharp as ours, armies as deadly as ours, we should very soon discover that they have rights—rights of territory, of property, of self-preservation, which, in their weakness, have never been granted. He spoke of the singular character of the civilization which marches in, takes possession—which robs, and pillages, and slaughters, and commits depredations and murders and crimes of which any decent Indian would be ashamed. Such a civilization needed to be civilized. There is a growing disposition in this country, however, to respect the tawny men of the forest, and to test them fairly, which is one of the most auspicious omens of the present time. It shows that there is something in the shape of a national conscience left. Mr. Northrup said that jealousy between nations was a calamity which was equally as inflammable as jealousy between individuals. All that troubled Europe at the present time arose out of the jealousies and suspicions existing among half a dozen nations who were afraid to allow a rival to become too strong and dangerous. He said that he had found the gun factories of Europe running night and day in a time of peace, with recruiting-offices in every corner, the air hideous with the clangor of 10,000 anvils, on which war was beating its swords. If war meant barbarism, then Christians are more barbarous than the heathens which they are trying to convert. In referring to wars caused by personal ambition, Mr. Northrup said that there had been men possessed of brilliancy of intellect and force of character who had acted like a magnet to others. Such a man was Plato to the schools, Shakespeare or Dickens to literature, Channing or Gladstone or Clay in statesmanship, Frederick the Great or Napoleon—the First, not the Third—in military life. The First Napoleon was emphatically a leader. Ambitious for a crown, he gained it not by birth or blood, but by the strength of an iron will and the genius which made him like a thousand men rolled into one. His step was like a Titan's tread; his every word was a proclamation; his little finger was mightier than the loins of others, and for a time, like an invincible Samson he shook the fabric of Europe. The speaker announced that a large number of wars would never have happened if it had not been for the leaders whose personal ambition led them into strife. He said if the Third Napoleon had generously died during one of his numerous illnesses the present conflict would have muzzled its guns, and would have passed away like a vision of the night. He said that it sometimes happened that war was the minister of righteousness. It was the duty of the Church, however, to stand up like a rock against the belligerent spirits of the age. He said that men who refused to bestow upon Prussia unqualified admiration, who would not agree to her form of government, who scouted King William's idea of the divine right of kings, still were profoundly convinced that in this struggle she was the injured party. The real object of the war was for the purpose of strengthening the French Emperor at home, appeasing the opposition of his enemies, extending his dominions to the Rhine, and of perpetuating his dynasty. He called attention to the results which God was likely to bring out of the war. He said a liberal party had long existed in France which had advanced the doctrine of free government, free Press and free religion. They had met with the opposition of the head of the nation, who, with a Papal Queen at his side, had trammeled on free religion. He retained the Pope in his seat by French bayonets. If the day-dawn has not come for this liberty-loving party, not only in France, but throughout Europe, it certainly is nearer at hand than it was. Watchman, what of the night? Just this—the day is breaking on the hills. Pius IX. calls his Council, proclaims himself infallible. They bow to his decree and shout as men long ago shouted, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." In a few short days the faithful ally is smitten upon the field where he has staked everything and ruined a nation—smitten as if with a bolt of retribution from heaven. O, boastful vicar of Christ! O, shattered Emperor, poor and sorrowful—*Mene, mene, tekel upharsin* is written in words of fire upon the walls of your falling palaces. In conclusion, the minister declared that something good and grand would result from the present war.

HOWARD MISSION.

Return of Rev. W. C. Van Meter—Reopening Services.

There were interesting services, yesterday, at the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, partly on the occasion of the reopening of the Mission for the Fall and Winter, and partly as an expression of welcome to the General Superintendent, Rev. W. C. Van Meter, whom ill health had compelled to make a voyage to southern Europe. The building inside has been recently painted and varnished, the materials being a donation from friends of the Mission engaged in that business, while each end of the platform was ornamented with two richly-sculptured fountains decked with flowers, both of which were also gifts from friends. The large hall was filled with some hundreds of children, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who are friendly to the work and interested in the exercises. The Mission is represented as pursuing its useful labors without any diminution of zeal or activity on the part of the workers, and its good effects and prosperous condition were everywhere manifest. Among other things pleasing to notice, was the cordial friendship which seemed to exist between the children and those in charge of the Mission and its schools, and the sincere affection manifested by all toward Mr. Van Meter.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Dr. Hiscox, which was followed by singing and addresses.

Dr. Hodge, of Brooklyn, was introduced as the first speaker, and tendered on behalf of all present, a cordial welcome to Mr. Van Meter. He did not know, he said, whether Mr. Van Meter's presence in Europe had anything to do with the great events which are now transpiring there, but it would not surprise him to learn that he (Mr. Van Meter) had arranged the whole thing with King William and Bismarck. Even though he had, yet he could point to a greater work here in the Mission, for which he had been laboring almost a lifetime. They had had sad times around in that neighborhood during Mr. Van Meter's absence. The devil and rum had been renewing riot there, but they were not so badly off as they were in Paris. There they knew not what was coming, whether an empire, a kingdom or a republic. He wished there was a noon prayer-meeting in every block in the City. Of one thing, however, he felt assured, that though Mr. Van Meter had been stricken, yet the work in which he was engaged was too dear to the Divine heart to permit him to be taken away from it; and he hoped he would soon be restored to perfect health to do battle against every form of abomination and wickedness and false religion, and give them all such a rout as King William has just given Napoleon and his cohorts.

Mr. J. D. Foote, in whose charge the Mission has been during Mr. Van Meter's absence, made an earnest address, in which he recited many touching incidents connected with their labors, whereby children were rescued from poverty and death, and provided with comfortable and happy homes.

Dr. Hiscox followed with an address, in which he spoke of the circumstances under which the Mission was first established in the Fourth Ward, some members of his Church beginning by opening a Sunday-school in Franklin-square. He recalled [illegible] revival of [illegible], when Mr. [illegible], the proprietor of the National Theatre in Chatham-street, gave it to them rent free for Sunday evening religious services.

Mr. Van Meter on coming forward said, that to just say he was glad to meet them, was to express nothing. They must get inside his heart to know how dear the work and all connected with it were to him. The further he got away from it, the more he became interested in it, and the more he saw of foreign lands, the more warmly his heart clung to his own beloved land. Especially so was this, when he contrasted it with those countries abroad which are cursed with Catholicism. When he contemplated how the mind is dwarfed and darkened by Catholic ascendency, he longed to return and said to himself, Shall my country ever be thus blasted and blighted? and with these feelings, he longed to return to his field of labor. While abroad he had constantly remembered them all, and clung with the deepest emotion to the recollection of the day when he parted from them. Although there was much to be said, he could not then speak of things which he had seen over the water. This he would have to defer until some future occasion. Mr. Van Meter concluded by returning thanks for the cordial manner in which he had been received on his return, and pledged himself anew to the work which had been so dear to him for years.

A subscription was then received on behalf of the Mission, and the exercises concluded by singing and the benediction.

DEDICATION SERVICES.

Interesting Exercises at the Jewish Synagogue Baith Israel—Ceremonies and Discourses.

The synagogue of the congregation of Baith Israel, corner of Boerum and State streets, Brooklyn, was consecrated yesterday with all the ceremony of the Jewish ritual. The temple has been erected for upward of eight years, but recently it was thought advisable to make some improvements, and $1,500 was raised for that purpose. A contract was immediately entered into for the completion of the work, and yesterday it was again dedicated to divine worship, in accordance with an ordinance of the Jewish faith. Its architectural style is simple Gothic, without any external decorations. Its interior is fitted up with a degree of neatness and taste that give it an extremely pleasing appearance. The walls and ceiling are tastefully painted, and contain many inscriptions, and the furniture and other appurtenances relating to the interior of a church, are of a character to insure the comfort of the congregation. The altar and the Holy of Holies, are plainly built, but are covered with the richest silks, and surmounted by the commandments in Jewish characters. About 3½ o'clock the procession of Rabbis, members of the Board of Trustees, and a long array of children clothed in white, formed in the vestibule, and proceeded into the Church, bearing manuscript copies of the Ten Commandments and the Old Testament, and chanting the hymns, befitting the occasion. The officiating priest was Dr. Elerson, assisted by Dr. Moritz Tintner and Dr. Vidaver. The ceremony of walking seven times round the altar, intoning the Psalms and depositing the sacred books and vessels in the Holy of Holies was then gone through, and the church was formally declared consecrated. Dr. Vidaver then delivered an appropriate address on the ceremony of consecration, and explained the purposes it was intended to serve. He referred to the command of God to Moses, more than three thousand years ago, "to build a sanctuary that He might dwell in their midst," and remarked that in the erection of a synagogue, his descendants were but carrying out the Divine command, which was intended to apply not merely to Moses, but to the Israelites through all time. The aim and purpose of the synagogue was the same aim and purpose for which the Tabernacle was erected by Moses. Hence every synagogue in Israel should be as sacred an emblem, expressive and suggestive of the same sublime verities of which the Tabernacle of Moses was the emblem. Every synagogue should testify to the glorious fact that Israel was God's people, that Israel was faithful to her priestly calling, that Israel was the only true priest in the sanctuary of humanity. The Tabernacle was the embodiment of those eternal verities upon which not only the safety of Israel, but the security and happiness of mankind depended. Various were the ornaments and divine vessels it contained, various were the degrees of sacredness within it; yet the Tabernacle represented true unity. He compared the unity of the Tabernacle to the unity that prevailed among the members of the Jewish faith, and continued to say that in adversity, though separated by distance and merged into many nationalities, that unity had made them triumph and preserved their existence as a distinct people. Their distinction in this regard was attributable to their preservation of the Hebrew language in their synagogues and as much as possible in their social relations, and he strongly condemned the movement recently initiated for the exclusion of that language from their religious services. He warned them against countenancing it as a step toward their own destruction, and in conclusion, counseled unity in all their endeavors for the advancement of their faith and to fit them for the great destiny which awaited them.

Dr. Tintner delivered a dedicatory sermon in German and the proceedings terminated.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mount Morris-square today from 4½ to 6½ o'clock P. M. Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday in Tompkins-square, on Wednesday in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison-square, and on Friday at the Battery, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

The fourth annual moonlight excursion of the Orion Club, of New-York, takes place on Tuesday evening next. The guests will assemble at the foot of West Eighteenth-street at 7 o'clock P. M. The Ninth Regiment Band, of thirty pieces, will accompany the Club. A lively time may be anticipated.

For years past the various steam-boat lines have lost thousands of dollars annually by waiters stealing towels, napkins, bed-linen, &c. In each case the number has been small, but the aggregate has been very large. The Narragansett Steam-ship Company determined at last to put a stop to it as far as their lines were concerned, and having good grounds to act upon, obtained a search warrant for one of the ex-waiters of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, from Judge Dowling, who detailed Officers Byrne and Gardiner to work up the case. Two houses were searched and towels, napkins, soap, china-ware, plated-ware, cut-glass and other steam-boat fixtures were found belonging to the company, besides goods marked "Everett House," "F. S., No. 84," &c., &c. The waiter, F. C. Brandys, was arrested, and on Saturday Judge Dowling sent him to the Penitentiary for six months. The Narragansett Steam-ship Company will soon procure other search-warrants and will follow up the waiters until they break up this system of petty pilfering. Several valuable silk umbrellas were also seized, supposed to have been stolen from passengers on board of the steamer *Plymouth*. Officer Byrne has the umbrellas at the Tombs, where the owners can call, and upon proving property receive them.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.987 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Aug. 28, 30.228 inches; minimum at 12 P. M., Sept. 3, 29.710 inches; range, .518 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 72.9 degrees; maximum at 4 P. M., Aug. 29, 85.7 degrees; minimum at 2 A. M., Aug. 28, 60.5 degrees; range, 25.2 degrees. No rain this week. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 856 miles.

Patrick Latch, while intoxicated last evening, jumped from a second-story window of his house, No. 5 Carlisle-street, to the yard, and received severe injuries to his back and shoulder. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

William Elliott, of No. 475 Tenth-avenue, in jumping off the front platform of a street-car in Avenue A, near Fourth-street, yesterday, fell, and the wheel passed over his left arm, breaking it near the shoulder. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Adams quarreled last evening with his wife Mary Ann, at their residence, No. 79 Charlton-street, and Mary, seizing an ax, struck at him with intent to kill, but only succeeded in making a slight scalp-wound. She was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

Officer James McCoy, of the Second Precinct, had his leg badly sprained, yesterday, by falling while assisting an old gentleman over a gutter in Laurens-street.

A fire occurred last evening in the third floor, front room, of the tenement-house No. 20 Thames-street, doing a damage of $500.

Dr. Hans Powell will deliver a free lecture for the moral benefit of young men, at the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, this evening.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday at the hours mentioned, at Wm. P. Byrne's mineral water "Spa," No. 189 Broadway: 6 A. M. 73°; 8 A. M. 76°; 10 A. M. 78°; noon, 77°; 2 P. M. 81°; 4 P. M. 79½°; 6 P. M. 77°; 8 P. M. 75°; 10 P. M. 69½°; 12 P. M., 68°. The low temperature about noon-time is accounted for by the threatened shower.

Justice Coulter, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, disposed of over fifty cases of intoxication, disorderly conduct, and petty assaults.

An excursion during the month of October is in contemplation, and the arrangements nearly completed, by the Amoskeag (N. H.) Veterans, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, the Newburyport Veterans, and the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn. They propose visiting New-York as guests of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. James Fisk, Jr. They will embark at Fall River or Newport, and proceed to New-York, retaining the steamer as their head-quarters and using the Long Branch [illegible] as a parade-ground, and possibly [illegible]. The programme is not quite complete, but so far as it has been perfected it will be one of the grandest military pageants ever seen in this City. A committee, consisting of Gen. Nath. Head, Col. E. B. Strong and Hon. W. C. Burke have been in the City within the past few days, finishing up the details. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston has never as yet visited New-York, although they are an organization older than any of a like character in the country.

BROOKLYN.

An old imposition was successfully revived by a thief, on Saturday afternoon, on a boy named Albert Russell, living at No. 244 Court-street. The latter was on his way home with a bundle of crowns for ladies' hats, when he was met by a man, at the corner of Atlantic and Henry streets, who asked him to go to a store near by and purchase some peaches, at the same time politely relieving the urchin of his bundle. The boy went, but on his return, found that the sender had vanished—parcel and all.

Mrs. Mary Schoonmaker, thirty-six years of age, residing at the corner of North Second and Front streets, attempted to commit suicide by hanging in her own room yesterday afternoon, but was prevented by some neighbors who entered just as she was about to give up the ghost. Family troubles are alleged to have driven her to the foolish act.

Martin Ryan, of No. 48 Congress-street, fell from the dock at the foot of Pacific-street, yesterday morning, and was drowned. The body has recovered by Roundsman Harrigan.

Burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Brown, at No. 399 Grand-avenue, on Saturday, and stole a gold watch worth $100.

At the corner of Grand and First streets, yesterday afternoon, James Ward was kicked in the face by a horse, and knocked senseless on the ground.

LONG ISLAND.

The interest of the Queens County Bonds, amounting to $30,000, due Sept. 1, has not yet been provided for by the Supervisors, and, consequently, the County Treasurer has been unable to take up the coupons due. This is owing to the want of a quorum in the two last meetings of the Supervisors.

NEW-JERSEY.

James McDowell, Captain of the *Atlantic Cable*, a vessel lying at Hoboken, and who resides at No. 110 Bloomfield-street, has had with him for some time a little girl aged eleven years as a servant. On Saturday night, on going to bed, he hung up his pants, with his pocket-book containing between $30 and $40. During the night his wife awoke and missed the money. On search being made, the little girl, whose name is Margaret McCullen, was not to be found. Yesterday morning, McDowell saw her on Washington-street, and upon seeing him she ran away. He pursued and caught her. On her person was found $19 75 of the missing money. The rest she had disposed of, part of it having been spent for a new pair of shoes, which she had on at the time of her arrest. She was lodged in the County Jail.

At about 2½ o'clock, yesterday morning, the Fire Department of Newark was called out by the burning of Tichenor's hair-cloth factory on Commercial-street. By the persistent efforts of the firemen the flames were extinguished before the building was destroyed, though it was injured to the extent of about $1,500, and a good deal of damage was done by water. A small building adjoining the factory was also burned. The loss is understood to be covered by insurance.

Early on Sunday morning, Terence Sweeny, an employe of the Erie Railway Company, while coupling cars at Jersey City, was caught between two of them, and considerably injured about the hips. He was attended to by Dr. Reeves, and removed to Taylor's Hotel.

Coroner Burns, of Jersey City, yesterday, held a post-mortem examination on the body of an infant of the name of Burke, aged ten months. The child had been accidentally severely scalded, and in dressing the wounds the doctor deemed it necessary to use chloroform, from an over-dose of which the parents believe it to have died. A jury was impaneled, and an inquest is to be held this morning.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning one Wm. McGerahty visited the house of Thos. Farrell, at No. 131 Steuben-street, and, both of the men being intoxicated, became engaged in a quarrel. During the fight Farrell kicked McGerahty, knocking him down and breaking his leg, besides otherwise injuring him. Farrell was arrested, and McGerahty was attended by Dr. Cahey and removed to his home.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 3.—The great and pacific news from the Continent gives unusual relief. The effect is visible in nearly every countenance. A new impulse is given to prices and transactions. The Continental Securities here tend strongly upward, the French being the exception. At Liverpool, Mark and Mincing lanes report, in consequence of the political news, everything is unsettled, without a possibility of fixing prices, which, however, generally tend up. The market for American Securities opened steady and closed firmer and higher. Stocks opened firmer and higher, and closed quiet. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¾ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92¼
Consols for account	92¼	92¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89	88¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88¼	88¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88⅛	87¼
U. S. 10-40s	83	83¼
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111½	112
Erie Railroad shares	17¼	17¼
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	23¼	23¼

Paris, Sept. 3.—The Bourse opened flat. Rentes, 59f.

Liverpool, Sept. 3—1½ P. M.—Cotton.—The market opened firm and closed excited. Middling Upland opened at 9d.@9¼d., and closed at 9½d. Middling Orleans opened at 9¼d.@9⅜d., and closed at 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 8s. 5d.@8s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 7d.@9s. 9d. for Red Winter. Provisions—Pork quiet. Lard firm. Bacon, 59s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¼d. ℔ gallon.

London, Sept. 3.—Refined Petroleum dull.

Antwerp, Sept. 3.—Petroleum buoyant at 53f. for Standard White.

London, Sept. 3.—Refined Petroleum buoyant at 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon. Calcutta Linseed buoyant at 63s.@63s. 6d. Linseed-oil buoyant at £31 10s. ℔ ton. Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat. Tallow firm at 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine quiet.

Havre, Sept. 3.—Cotton dull; Orleans, 89f. ℔ cwt.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The following is the condition of our markets at the closing of business yesterday: Sugar market opened heavy but improved at close; business small but prices firm; No. 12 Dutch Standard quoted at 9@9½ reals; Molasses Sugar dull; Nos. 9 to 10 quoted at 8¾@8⅞ reals; Muscovado Sugar quiet; fair to good 7¾@8 reals; Sugar exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 17,000 boxes, 4,000 hhds.; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 229,000 boxes, 2,600 hhds. Freights closed flat and nominal. Bacon active at 20¼c.@21c. Coal-oil steady at 4¼@4½ reals, in tins, and 4½ reals, in tanks. Cooperage dull. Flour in demand at $10 50@$12 50. Hams firm. Lard steady at 21¼c.@21¾c. in kegs, and 22c.@24c., in tins. Lumber—White Pine steady at $28@$30; Pitch Pine, $33. Potatoes declining; quoted at $7 25 ℔bbl. Tallow active. Exchange on London 20½@21 premium; on Paris, 6¾ premium; on the United States, currency, sixty days, 33@34 discount; short sight, 3½ discount, in gold, 60 days, 9½ premium, and short sight, 11 premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and 15c.@25c. lower; no buyers. Wheat panicky at $1 00¼ for old Regular, seller this month, and cash sold at 92c.; during the afternoon heavy; New No. 2, $1. Corn dull and unsettled at 63c., cash; 62½c.@62¾c. seller last half this month. Oats active at 35c., cash, for Regular; 35½c.@36c. seller last half this month. Rye dull at 68c. for No. 2. Barley active at $1 08 for No. 2. Highwines firm at 89c.@90c., wood and iron-bound. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess Pork quotable at $27 25@$27 75; Prime Mess offered at $22 50, without buyers. Green Meats, 12c. for Hams, 9c. for Shoulders, December delivery; Shoulders quiet at 12½c.@12¾c. Cattle unchanged, with a fair business. Dressed Hogs dull; large number unsold. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 69,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 720 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20. Corn quiet and unchanged at 84½c. Oats held at 52c. for Illinois. Corn-meal, $2 for bolted; $1 80 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $28@$30. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railway Freights—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 40c. Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $8 20; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 00, ℔ ton. Lake Imports—1,045,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—53,000 bushels Wheat, 19,700 bushels Oats, 1,102,000 feet Lumber.

Buffalo, Sept. 3.—Receipts—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments, by Canal—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 104,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels. By Railroad—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels. Flour heavy and inactive. Wheat neglected and entirely nominal. Corn depressed; nominally 73c.; sales, early this morning, 7,200 bushels No. 2 Western at 73c. Oats nominal; 44c.@45c. for No. 2 Western and No. 1 Toledo. Rye nominal. Pork dull at $29 50. Lard dull at 16½c.@16¾c. Seeds firm at $6 25 for Western Timothy. Canal Freights very firm at 11c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, 7¾c. on Oats, to New-York.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—Tobacco and Hemp unchanged. Cotton quiet; Middling, 17¼c.@18c. Bagging firm at 29¼c.@30c. Machine Rope, 13c.@14½c. Flour unsettled; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 20@$5 75; Double Extra, $5 90@6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat heavy; No. 2 Spring, 93c.@95c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 13; No. 1, at $1 18@$1 20. Corn dull; Prime Yellow, 65c.; White, 72c. Oats steady at 38c.@40c. Barley unchanged. Rye dull. Highwines, 89c.@90c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $27; Bacon—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Lard quiet at 15½c.@16c. Beef Cattle firm at $3@$6 25. Hogs firmer at $8 00@$10 25. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn; 13,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Cotton—Demand light; Middling Uplands, 19¼c.@19½c.; Middling Gulf, 19⅞c. Flour—[illegible] Wheat [illegible]

[illegible] Indiana and Ohio do., [illegible] Wheat drooping; Indiana Red, [illegible] Maryland, [illegible] Rye dull [illegible] Corn very quiet; Pennsylvania Yellow, [illegible] Yellow Western, [illegible] Low Mixed, [illegible] Oats steady; State, 52c.; Western, [illegible] Coffee—Rio, 15¼c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c., gold. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Petroleum feverish and nominal; Crude, [illegible] Refined, [illegible] Whisky steady; Western iron, [illegible]

Louisville, Sept. 3.—Bagging active; Hemp 28c. Cotton firm; Middling, 18c. Flour active; Extra Family, $5 90. Whisky dull; Raw, 86c. Provisions steady. Bacon—14½c. for Shoulders; 17½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Sides. Bulk Meats—13¼c. for Shoulders; 16c.@17½c. for Sides. Mess Pork, $28. Lard—Tierce, 16¼c.@16½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 22c. Wheat dull at $1@$1 02. Oats, 40c. Corn, 80c. Barley, 85c.@90c. Rye, 85c.@90c. Tobacco higher; sales, 81 hhds. at $4 50@$5 75 for Trash; $5 50@$8 75 for Lugs; $7 50@$14 for common to good Leaf.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 10@$1 12. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 39c.@42c. Cotton active; Middling, 19½c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky dull at 86c.@88c.; demand light. Mess Pork dull and nominal at $27 50. Lard dull; held at 15¾c. Bacon in fair demand; sales of 40 hhds. at 14¼c. for Shoulders; 17¼c.@18c. for Clear Sides. Clear Ribs held at 16¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; sales of 100,000 lbs. at 12¾c. for Shoulders and Light Sides. Exchange firm at par buying.

Toledo, Sept. 3.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash at $1 42; Amber Michigan, $1 14; No. 1 Amber Illinois at $1 26; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 14¼; No. 3 do., $1 10. Corn dull; No. 1 at 60c.; No. 2 at 58c. Oats dull; No. 1 at 40c.; No. 2 at 37c. Freights firm at 4c. to Buffalo, 7c. to Oswego. Receipts—4,600 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling, 19¼c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and heavy; Amber Maryland, $1 45@$1 50; Fair to Good Red, $1 35@$1 40; Common, $1 05@$1 20; Western Red Winter, $1 30@$1 32. Corn irregular and lower; Maryland White, 90c.@95c.; do. Yellow, 85c.; Western White, 90c.@95c.; Mixed Western, 80c.@82c. Oats easier at 48c.@52c. Rye, 75c.@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky in fair demand at 93c.@94c.

New-Orleans, Sept. 3.—Flour—Superfine firmer at $5 50; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble, $6 75. Corn firmer; Mixed, 85c.; White, 92c.@95c. Bran, $1. Hay scarce; Choice, $28; Prime, $26; Ohio River Ordinary, $22. Hams dull; Sweet-cured, 24½c.@25c. Lard—Packer's Tierce, 17½c.@17¾c.; Refined, 17½c.@18¼c.; Kegs held at 20c. Other articles unchanged. Sterling Exchange nominal. Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅜ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 114¼.

Albany, Sept. 3.—Wheat—But little doing; one bag lot White Michigan sold at $1 65. Barley more active; sales 3,200 bushels Lake Shore to arrive; New, 2,400 bushels No. 2, six-rowed State on spot; 700 bushels No. 2 Old, six-rowed State on spot, and 200 bags do., all on private terms. Rye quiet. Corn rather quiet; sales 500 bushels Western Mixed at $1. Oats dull; sales of State in bag lots at 55c.

Milwaukee, Sept. 3.—Flour dull; choice Wisconsin, $4 75@$5 25. Wheat unsettled at $1 for No. 1; 94c. for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn heavy at 63½c. for Rejected. Rye declining at 72c. for No. 1. Barley unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour; 92,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 51,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, Sept. 3.—Cotton firmer at 18¼c.; receipts, 160 bales; exports, 110 bales. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats, 52c. Pork, $30. Lard, 17¼c.@18¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18¼c.

New-Orleans, Sept. 3.—Cotton—Holders ask an advance; buyers operate with caution; Middling, 18c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 283 bales; coastwise, 6 bales; total, 289 bales; exports, to France, 1,494 bales; coastwise, 201 bales; stock, 19,965 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 3.—Spirits Turpentine, 35½c. Common Rosin firm; Strained, $1 50; No. 2, $1 70. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20@$2 25. Cotton steady; Middling, 17c.

Cleveland, Sept. 3.—Wheat active but declined 3c.; No. 1 Red at $1 18; No. 2 do. held at $1 16. Corn unchanged. Oats steady at 42c. Petroleum firm; Crude, $4 25@$4 30; Refined, 23c.

Boston, Sept. 3.—Cotton—Demand good; prices tending up; Middling, 20¼c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 102 bales; coastwise, 21 bales; total, 123 bales; stock, 3,500 bales.

Detroit, Sept. 3.—Flour dull; Choice, $6 75@$7. Wheat declining; Extra, $1 38@$1 40; No. 1, $1 25@$1 26; Amber, $1 18. Oats, 42c. Barley firm at $2.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 20c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, coastwise, 34 bales; stock, 955 bales.

Norfolk, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 145 bales; exports, coastwise, 130 bales; stock, 408 bales.

Charleston, Sept. 3.—Cotton opened firm and closed quiet; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 557 bales; stock, 1,775 bales.

Galveston, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; sales, 20 bales; net receipts, 21 bales; stock, 4,916 bales.

Savannah, Sept. 3.—Cotton very firm; holders asking higher rates; Low Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 125 bales; stock, 2,988 bales.

Mobile, Sept. 3.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,013.

[Advertisement.]
Safes, vaults, banks, stores, residences, stables, &c., protected with Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the only protection in the world never broken thoroughly by burglars. Nine years' experience without a failure. Thousands who are using it testify to its merits. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]
Ready.—Knox's Fall hat for gents, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork......Sept. 6...New-York......Liverpool.
Java..............Sept. 7...New-York......Liverpool.
Wisconsin.........Sept. 7...New-York......Liverpool.
City of Antwerp...Sept. 8...New-York......Liverpool.
Calabria..........Sept. 8...New-York......Liverpool.
City of London....Sept. 10...New-York......Liverpool.
France............Sept. 10...New-York......Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Ocean Queen.......Sept. 5...New-York......Aspinwall.
Missouri..........Sept. 8...New-York......Havana.
San Francisco.....Sept. 8...New-York......Bermuda.
City of Mexico....Sept. 10...New-York......Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way......5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central......5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners......7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven......5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport......3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way......5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail......6 P. M.
South, Through......7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver......7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 4.—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Bryan and servant, Mr. Walker and lady, Mr. Herold and lady, Miss Beechley, Miss A. Beechley, Mrs. Miles, Miss Mues, Mr. Bogierserh and lady, Mr. Lowoenburg and lady, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Davies, Mr. Erchardt, B. S. Baker and lady, G. Fink, Mr. Grange, Mr. Thompson, P. J. Kennedy, M. Clelland and lady, Mr. Seymour and lady, Isaac Lamb, Rev. Marcus Dyer, Mr. Robertson, Prof. S. A. T. Jobe, F. Duhune, Thos. Russell, Mr. Schoppe and lady, Mr. Laphorne, C. Jasper, Mrs. F. Collier and infant, Miss Short, Mr. Meyer and lady, Miss Siegfried, C. Robertson, E. Williams and child, Mr. Gallreath, Miss Dufune, Mr. Owen and lady, Mr. Morris, lady and 4 children, Mr. Hovey, D. May, Mr. Smith, lady and 6 children, Rev. S. A. Orris, T. B. Merriman, H. Knapp, J. Schweaer, Mr. Beuchley, Mr. Miles, T. H. Walter and lady, Master Walter, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Radley, Mr. Reiss, C. S. Samuels, John Kelly and lady, G. F. Collins, lady and infant, N. M. Fountaine, W. P. Rooney, J. M. Mahone, Mr. Canel, Rev. O'Neill, M. Maloney, Mr. Maney, J. Moocke, John Daly, Capt. A. Eae Monteiro, B. S. Davis, B. R. C. Mullick, Mr. Mills, Charles Risser, Miss S. Moocke, Dr. Ritchie, L. Neufeld, C. A. Zilla, Mr. Hunt.

Sept. 4.—*In steam-ship Britannia, from Glasgow.*—E. M. D. Earle, Hy. McGuckin, Wm. McGuckin, Chas. McCoy, Mary McCoy, John Canovan, Mrs. McCalliton, Andrew Moore, James Kelly, Mary Nelson, James Perry, Mme. Perry, Dr. Browne, H. M. Normann, Patte Kane, Danl. McRobbie, Jacob Smythe, Jacob Floersheim, Alfred LeCompte, Mrs. A. Schanke, Mrs. C. Hjorth, Jenny Hjorth, Wm. Lang, John Watt, John Henderson, Miss Stannus.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. Gernsey and child, Mrs. Hendricks, H. E. Richardson, J. Rockett, F. Hammerle, L. Greenwood, R. Brown, J. Pulaski, Gen. De Russey, wife and child, E. A. Elarbee, J. H. Warswick and wife, E. Ybanes, G. J. Mills, F. H. Skidmore, A. B. Luce, J. H. Phelan, P. Wise, Mrs. Jas. Wilder, Jno. Smith, W. P. Belling, Geo. C. Spiegel, Mrs. C. P. Lopes, Mrs. A. Merckling, S. H. Pow, F. Bernstein, H. Leonard, Robt. Young, Mrs. Schlamm and child, M. Rich, A. D. Edgerton, C. D. Oak, C. F. Sweat, T. M. Millett, D. Lott, W. F. Brigham, W. M. Berryman, G. Day, J. D. Cottrell, G. Gemenden, G. Steiger, James Ryan, J. Fisher, C. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......5:30 | Sun sets......6:26 | Moon sets.12:54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:38 | Gov. Island..4:27 | Hell Gate..6:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 4.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Aug. 23, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 29, lat. 44 04, lon. 45 55, passed a Cunard brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 31st, lat. 42 26, lon. 59 55, steam-ship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool; Sept. 1, lat. 42 04, lon. 57 04, ship Caravan, Mickel, from Liverpool for New-York, with provisions; 2d, lat. 41 26, lon. 63 20, a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 3d, lat. 41 8, lon. 65 23, a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Aug. 20, and Moville 21, with mdse. and 240 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Clyde, Hunter, Charleston 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Had fine weather, but heavy head sea.

Steam-ship Vulcan, [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Baxter, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship [illegible], Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to [illegible].

Ship Valparaiso, [illegible], San Francisco May 18, with mdse. to [illegible]. Was 22 ds. to the equator in the Pacific, [illegible]; passed Cape Horn July 12, [illegible]; experienced strong easterly gales; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Aug. 7, in lon. 30 W. [illegible]. June 25, Robert [illegible], seaman, fell from aloft, striking on deck, and died [illegible]. Aug. 8, lat. 7 [illegible] S., lon. [illegible] W., spoke brig Maria, (of St. G.,) from New-Orleans, for Rio Janeiro; Aug. 22, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], brig Export (Br.,) from St. Johns for Kingston, Jamaica.

Ship Aurora, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Utley, Newport July 13, with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Lat. 42, lon. 42, passed large quantities of ice; had strong W. gales to the Banks, thence light N. weather; 20th ult., lat. 44 20, lon. 44, passed a N. G. bark, from Shields for New-York, 50 ds. out; 27th ult., lat. 41 21, lon. 64, spoke the miniature ship City of Ragusa, from Liverpool for New-York, 70 ds. out, all well, and exchanged [illegible] with her; was in co. for 3 hours, and exchanged [illegible]; she reported having experienced several heavy gales; had 3 months' provisions and was making for Boston; the Aurora had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turks Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.; is anchored inside Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Fenwick, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Toye, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Perkins, Ciudad Bolivar, with hides, &c., to W. H. Halsey.

Brig H. A. Pitt, Locke, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Roanoke, Philips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Penny, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Clark, Fowler, Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Judge Low, Wood, Calais, with lumber, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Jeddie, Trott, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. E. Averill, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Baylis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Kelly, Harwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Knight, Veasie, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.
Schr. R. Waterman, Hingley, New-Bedford.
Schr. Agnes Ward, Boston.
Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford, for Rondout.
Schr. Convert, Adams, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, New-Bedford.
Schr. White Wing, Hall, Westerly.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly.
Schr. Edward Erving, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. J. C. Patterson, Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Harding, New-Bedford.
Schr. Surf, Warwick, New-Haven, for Trenton.
Schr. Jas. Rogers, Dickerson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Niagara, Morton, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. N. Seymour, Nickerson, Wareham.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Jane, Goram, Bridgeport.
Schr. Benj. English, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Boston.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Arr. steam-ship Siberia, from Liverpool; ship Agenor, from do.; bark M. E. Mitford, from Sunderland.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; off the port, bark Granton, from Middleboro, England. Sld. brig Ortolan, for Philadelphia; schrs. B. N. Hawkins, for Providence, R. I.; Lilly, for New-York; Geo. E. Smoot, for Richmond, Va.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 3.—Arr. schrs. Rodello, Blew Haley; M. D. Cramer, Homer and Hugh E. McCauley, Cain, Boston, for Philadelphia; E. S. Edwards, Corson, Melton, for do.; Hannah Little, Crawford, Sangus, for do.; Sarah Clarke, Griffin, Danverport, for do.; Agnes Chester and Ganges, Boston, for New-York; Sophia R. Jameson, Jameson, Vinolliaven, for do. 7 A. M., wind N. E., thick fog.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Arr. ships C. M. Wood, from New-London; Cleopatra and Marmion, from New-Castle, N. S. W., and R. W. Wood, from Hong Kong.

Sld. ship Malloy, for Hong Kong.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown arr. on the 12th from the Ascension Islands, and reports having accomplished her mission. She touched at Opium Pitts. At Mullgrave Islands she was aground fourteen hours on a coral reef. The officers and crew had been well during the cruise. She will probably proceed to South America via Tahiti.

Sld. the steamer Colorado, for Panama, with 200 passengers and $7,600 in treasure; and the Electric, for Baker's Island.

Arr. ships Favorite, from New-York; Cormorant, from St. Charles; Pactulus, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4—Arr. steamer Oriental, from Boston; schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, from New-York. Cld. schr. Stampede, for Union Island, Ga.

Spoken.

Sept. 3, off Montauk, bark E. Corning, (Fr.,) for New-Bedford, from a cruise.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
Trunk Railroad
IN
NEW-YORK STATE,
PAYING
7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,
ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has 150 miles of road already completed and in profitable operation on the Northern section, extending from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS
is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT
in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS
A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,
which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.
They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.
Fifty Thousand Dollars
($50,000)
OF THE
Seven per cent. Gold Loan
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON,
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY.

The above lot of these Bonds will be sold at a very material reduction from the subscription price, and parties desiring to invest in the same will find it greatly to their advantage to call at once on

JOHN D. PRINCE,
NO. 7 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.

PIANISTS' ACADEMY,
No. 116 East 23d-st.,
will reopen on the 15th of September. Circular to be issued in a few days.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director,
No. 116 East 23d-st.

KINDLING-WOOD.—HENKEN & GIESKOHEN, dealers in Virginia Pine, Oak and Hickory, by the cord or load, sawed and split to order. Nos. 81 to 87 West 31st-st. Orders through mail promptly filled.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."
The best Suspenders ever worn.